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The CHAUTAUQUAN



*A Magazine of
Things Worth While*



THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

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Contents for July, 1905.

Cover Portrait of President Roosevelt.

Shore of Lake Chautauqua, Chautauqua, N. Y.	Frontispiece.
Highways and Byways.....	385
The Popular Revolt in Philadelphia. Progressive Legislation in States. The "Rate" Question Still Paramount. A Probable Tariff War With Germany. Anti-Alien Legislation in England. The Scottish Church Dispute. Reform Victories in Russia. Russia's Overwhelming Naval Defeat, and After. With Portraits of the late Albion W. Tourgee, Mayor Weaver, Rev. James D. Moffat, Baron Rosen, Admiral Togo, the late Mary A. Livermore, Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, Charles J. Bonaparte. With Cartoons.	
The Ancient City of Treves	N. Hudson Moore..... 395
Illustrated.	
Barbara.....	Mary E. Merington..... 402
A Story.	
Queen Summer.....	Edwin L. Sabin..... 418
A Poem.	
Modern European Idealists.....	419
Portraits of Karl Hilty and Petri Kettensier Rosegger.	
A Native American Institution.....	Hugo Munsterberg..... 421
Portraits of Trustees, Chautauqua Institution.....	422-433
Chautauqua Institution: A Permanent Educational Factor.....	W. H. Hickman..... 423
Summer Schools.....	George E. Vincent..... 428
Chautauqua Assembly Program.....	436
Chautauqua Institution Summer Schools, 1905.....	453
Chautauqua Assembly Calendar.....	455
Summer Assemblies for 1905.....	459
Chautauqua Special Courses.....	471
Talk About Books.....	478

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SHORE OF LAKE CHAUTAUQUA, CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

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IT is no more just or reasonable to indict a city than it is to indict a whole nation. Philadelphia has been described as "corrupt but contented," and no doubt many have hastily concluded that her people were indifferent to official rascality and treachery.

Recent events have exploded that theory. The real trouble with Philadelphia is political. One party has so overwhelming a preponderance, and the independent vote is so powerless, that the ordinary motives and safeguards which prevent abuse of official power and opportunity in other municipalities, or tend to minimize it, fail of effect. Misapplied partisanship is the curse of Philadelphia politics and civic life.

The storm over the "gas steal," as the projected lease of the city's gas works was universally called, shows that when Philadelphia is aroused even the appeal to partisan loyalty is impotent and vain. The proposed lease was an outrageous attempt to pawn for a period of 75 years the city's best asset, her gas works. It is now operated under a lease by a private company, on terms apparently fair and profitable to both contracting parties, and the lease does not expire until 1928. If, however, the city's finances permitted it, she could in 1908 take over the works by paying for the improvements the company has made. But the city is poor and at the limit of her borrowing power, and in supposed need, moreover, of \$25,000,000 for various permanent betterments, and the machine in control of the Republican "organization" and of the city legislature (a bi-

cameral body) proposed to make a 75-year lease with the company on the basis of a dollar gas for the present generation and 90-cent gas for the next two generations. For this privilege, the company was to make the city a lump payment of \$25,000,000 though its value was estimated at several times that amount.

The proposal provoked general indignation. The councils were forced to grant a delay and invite competitive bids, but the ordinance authorizing the lease was finally passed by a decisive majority—so decisive, in fact, that even the mayor's veto, it was apparent, would not defeat the purpose of the "grabbers" and their political tools in the local government. The local boss controlled the councils and the executive departments of the city, and the mayor, it was supposed, would do his bidding having been elected by and through the machine, and even if the popular revolt should force the mayor to disapprove the ordinance, it would be easy to override his veto. The machine "had the votes" and was defiant and confident.

But it reckoned without the irresistible influence of public opinion. The mayor, John Weaver, a "party man," who had been repeatedly denounced by reformers and prayed for on the streets and in the churches, vigorously espoused the cause of the city. He turned upon the machine and declared war upon it, dismissing its favorites from executive positions, depriving it of spoils and the "cohesive power of plunder," and threatening an appeal against the grab to the courts.

The people were not idle. They held

mass meetings, visited the councilmen, ostracised those of the latter who failed to make a definite promise to stand with the mayor, planned imposing demonstrations



THE LATE ALBION
W. TOURGEE

Jurist and Novelist.

and processions. The "gangsters" resisted the forces of honesty for a few days and then surrendered. The gas company withdrew its offer for the lease, and the boss bowed to the inevitable.

The people of Philadelphia have prevented a particularly audacious steal but the victory cannot be regarded as permanent.

Long, steady and hard work alone will produce lasting results. The people cannot always organize political revolutions, but they can discard partisanship in local affairs and vote for men of character and integrity. Independence is now the watchword in municipal politics, and Philadelphia has heard the cry.



Progressive Legislation in States

The adjournment of the state legislatures prompts a review of the measures enacted by them in the interest of the public. We have commented on the radicalism of the various inaugural messages of the new executives and on the trend of public opinion in the leading states. Now that the legislatures have done their work for the year, what is the net result of their labors?

In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and some other states the people have little occasion for gratitude or satisfaction. The best the press of each of these states could say was that the legislature "might have been worse." Many

of the bills were of the "grab" variety, and talk of corruption and bribery was abundant in connection with several of them. In Illinois the verdict was more favorable, finding expression in the phrase, "It might have been better." This would apply to Missouri, where Gov. Folk's strenuous efforts to secure an effective anti-bribery act proved vain, but where some progressive legislation was enacted in spite of strong opposition. But perhaps the best record was made by the legislature of Wisconsin, thanks to Gov. La Follette's energy and persistence. It enacted a good direct-primary act and an important act for the control of railroads and the regulation of rates. The latter act gives the state railroad commission (a body appointed by the governor) the power which President Roosevelt would have Congress confer, with regard to interstate commerce, on the national commerce commission.

The Wisconsin act, though not as strong as Governor LaFollette would have made it, enables the commission not only to set aside any rate as excessive and unreasonable, but to prescribe a substitute rate. A rate once fixed and published cannot be changed without ten days' notice to the commission. In one important respect, however, the Wisconsin act falls short of the measure proposed by the President for the United States. It provides that the rate fixed by the commission shall not go into effect where an appeal has been taken from its order by the carrier. The federal legislation suggested contemplates the immediate enforcement of the substitute rate, an appeal not to act as a stay.

Returning to the other states above referred to, Illinois has adopted a direct primary law (which, however, does not apply to Chicago) and a good merit system applicable to all charitable institutions of the state. New York has passed some bills crushing greedy and oppressive public-service corporations, and even New Jersey, described as the most corporation-

ridden state in the Union, the home of piratical trusts preying upon the other states, has enacted a law providing for an inquiry into the whole question of public franchises, the propriety of making long-term grants and the policies of sister-states in the matter of franchise taxation and regulation.

A review of the legislative record as a whole shows that the great issue everywhere is the protection of the people from the abuses of corporate monopoly, especially in the field of public utilities. Political reforms, such as direct nominations, the referendum, the recall, etc., are regarded as means to that supreme end. The municipal ownership movement is part of this larger anti-monopoly movement. The monopolies are everywhere in politics, controlling legislation or seeking to do so, corrupting representatives and employing hosts of personal lobbyists. In this connection it should be stated that the executives of Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri have recommended strong statutes to prohibit personal or professional lobbying and make it a criminal offence.

The "Rate" Question Still Paramount

Whether or not Congress will be convened in extraordinary session next fall to deal with the complex question of railroad control and regulation, certain it is that since the adjournment of the last congress there has been no indication of any decline in the public interest therein. Those who hoped the question would sink into obscurity or relative insignificance reckoned without the strenuous activity of the national administration and the growing appreciation of the importance of such legislation as the President advocates. The "rate" problem has remained paramount. Even tariff revision is generally viewed as distinctly secondary in comparison.

The senate committee on interstate commerce has held a series of hearings at

which many prominent railroad men, attorneys supposed to be thoroughly familiar with the law of the subject, shippers and public men discussed the pros and cons of the proposed rate legislation. It cannot be said that the public stock of knowledge has been materially increased as a result of these hearings. They accentuated, however, the fact that the railroad interests were practically a unit in opposition to the President's recommendation as imperfectly embodied in the Esch-Townsend bill, which will doubtless be reintroduced in the next congress.

The lines of argument urged by the representatives of these great interests were as follows: In the first place, rate fixing is a legislative not a judicial or administrative duty, and, admitting that Congress has the power to fix rates for all interstate commerce traffic, it must itself exercise this power; that is, it cannot delegate such exercise either to a court of any kind or to any administrative body. Now, Congress cannot possibly undertake so tremendous a task as rate fixing. The railroads employ thousands of experts to do this work—men of varied and practical experience who study conditions as to traffic, industry and markets and know how to take a thousand and one things into account. Congress, without the time, knowledge, experience or other requisite qualifications for the function, would be staggered by it and, if it attempted anything at all, would be sure to blunder, flounder and fumble, with disastrous results.

In the second place—the argument was



MAYOR WEAVER OF
PHILADELPHIA
Who Thwarted the
Attempted Gas
Steal.

—there is no need whatever for legislation empowering any governmental agency to fix maximum rates, because there is *no rate problem* in the United



REV. JAMES D.
MOFFAT
Moderator Pres-
byterian Gen-
eral Assembly.

States. Rates here are very low, so low as to excite the wonder of the world, and complaints of unreasonable rates are so exceptional as to be absolutely negligible. What shippers and the public have complained of, and with justice, is discrimination. This evil has assumed various forms—rebates, direct and indirect, differentials

to certain ports and localities, unfair distinctions in classification of commodities, etc. Let the law against preferences and discriminations be strictly applied; let it be strengthened, if necessary, and extended to all private car lines; let the use of the nation's highways be assured to all on equal terms, and the rate question will settle itself.

The case of the advocates of legislation giving the commerce commission, or some other body, the power to prescribe reasonable rates (not in the first place, but in any controversy in which, after a proper inquiry the rate charged has been adjudged unreasonable) rests upon the fundamental contention that certain injurious forms of discrimination—particularly, discrimination against localities and classes of commodities—cannot be eradicated in its absence. This is the repeatedly expressed view of the commission. In several important cases its orders have been overruled by the courts on the ground that they involved the fixing of rates for future observance, though the essential object was to do away with unjust and flagrant discrimination.

With regard to the alleged practical difficulties, it is affirmed by the advocates of rate legislation that, in point of fact, the commission would be an admirable arbiter. Untrammelled by pecuniary and personal interests, it could prescribe equitable rates in any litigated case and thus prevent retaliation, rate wars and demoralization.

But, apart from all such considerations, President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft and others have appealed to first principles of American liberty and American government. Since railroads are monopolies, and since competition among systems has been largely eliminated through community of interest and actual consolidation, the economic destinies, the welfare and prosperity of the nation, are in the hands and at the mercy of a few gigantic corporations, if not a few individuals. And industrial oligarchies, or industrial despotism, will be just as menacing and intolerable as political oligarchy or despotism. The power to control and regulate the railroads must exist somewhere; it may be open to abuse, like any other power (that of taxation, for example), but it must exist, and where shall it be lodged if not in an agency of Congress, which alone is charged with the regulation of interstate commerce?

The constitutional aspects of the question were carefully considered by Attorney-General Moody and his conclusions were embodied in a formal opinion presented to the Senate committee. In brief, they are as follows:

1. Congress has the power to regulate, control and fix maximum rates for interstate commerce precisely as the states have the power to fix such rates for passenger and freight traffic within state boundaries.
2. The power cannot be delegated to the Judicial Department, rate-fixing being essentially a legislative function.
3. All that the judiciary can do in rate matters, on appeal, is to investigate the reasonableness of laws or orders pre-

scribing rates, and set aside such as are in effect confiscatory or ruinous.

4. Congress cannot delegate to any administrative body the power to establish standards and maxima. This it must do itself, leaving detail and particular applications only to its agent, a commission or some other body.

5. Congress, in fixing rates, is not obliged to adhere to a distance basis, but may allow reasonable differentials to some places and cities over others, provided such differentials are dictated by considerations of justice and reason.

The last proposition has been disputed by able lawyers, who argue that differentials of any sort are barred by the constitutional prohibition of *preferences* to some ports over others. If this be sound, congressional rate legislation is supposed to be practically impossible, for differentials are declared by railroad men to be absolutely necessary to the normal development of the country. The other four propositions have also been challenged, but with less vigor and confidence.

On the whole, the discussion, though it has been of great value, has not converted any adherents of either side to the other. A stubborn fight is in prospect, with the Senate as the storm center.



A Probable Tariff War With Germany

Although the question of tariff revision has been anything but prominent of late, there is a strong probability of its revival. A tariff war between Germany and the United States would certainly have that effect, and such a war is by no means unlikely.

The new German tariff will go into effect next March. It is, as we have shown on another occasion, an illiberal, "agrarian" tariff, one that has been denounced by merchants and manufacturers of the Teutonic empire as a measure to check and discourage foreign commerce. It increases duties on grain and many

other classes of commodities in the interest of agriculture.

It is a "double tariff." One set of schedules and rates is "autonomous;" that is, it applies of its own force to all countries that have no *special* arrangements with Germany. The other set is "conventional," that is, it is to be extended only to such countries as see fit to enter into commercial treaties with Germany and offer equivalent, reciprocal concessions or reductions of rates.

Now, seven countries, including Russia and Austro-Hungary, have concluded special reciprocity treaties with Germany, and the new treaty will not affect them. The United States has not concluded, and, in view of the Senate's determined opposition to reciprocity, is not likely to conclude, a reciprocity treaty; and the question has arisen what Germany will do with regard to our goods. At present we enjoy the advantage of the "most favored nation" clauses and have access to the markets of the German empire on the same terms that any other country commands. But will Germany give us *gratis*, as it were, the concessions the seven countries above alluded to have obtained by means of reciprocity treaties? What would be the value of reciprocity to those countries in that event?

Accordingly, it is currently reported that the present arrangement with us will be terminated by Germany and that next March (unless we have by that time negotiated a new treaty on a reciprocity basis) the higher duties of the "autonomous" tariff will be levied on an export to her markets. These reports are quasi-official, but they have aroused much apprehension in the United States. For next to England, Germany is our best customer, our exports to the latter for the fiscal year 1904 being valued at \$222,400,000.

There are those who hold, with doubtful consistency, that the imposition by Germany of the higher or autonomous duties on our goods would constitute discrimination, and that retaliation would be just-

fiable in that event. Where is the discrimination in a case in which we can obtain the privileges that have been granted to Russia, Austria, Belgium, and other



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE
Who succeeds Paul
Morton as Sec-
retary of Navy.

countries by paying the same price—that is, negotiating a reciprocity convention similar to those they have severally negotiated? What Germany has done does not differ in principle from what the reciprocity section of the Dingley act authorizes our government to do, and from what the Kason treaties (killed by the Senate) actually attempted to

do. A protective tariff qualified by reciprocity bargains has for years been the policy of the Republican party, and no one has championed it more impressively than did Mr. McKinley in his Buffalo speech.

Secretary Shaw and Senator Lodge are represented as favoring a double tariff for the United States. The suggestion is not new, but the tariff revisionists ask whether the minimum tariff would be as high as the present one or materially lower, as it ought to be, in their opinion. Our rates are higher than the autonomous rates of the new German tariff, and to raise them still further would be a singular means of avoiding a tariff war

Anti-Alien Legislation in England

Last year the Balfour government introduced in the House of Commons a bill for the restriction of immigration and the prevention of further congestion of overpopulated areas. It was opposed by the liberals and but half heartedly supported by the ministerialists; it died of inanition.

This year there is a bill dealing with the same question, and showing more careful study of the facts and conditions of the situation. No "closed areas" are provided for, and therefore such aliens as shall be admitted under it will be free to settle anywhere. But among the classes of aliens to be excluded from the country by the immigration boards at the various ports are destitute persons without visible means or reasonable prospects of support or of remunerative employment. Under such a clause not only unskilled, but highly skilled workmen without capital or definite promise of work, could be prevented from landing. Were such a provision applied in the United States, hundreds of thousands of immigrants could be excluded, as most of those who are now arriving in this country from Italy, Russia, Austro-Hungary, Roumania and other countries have no money and no certain prospect of employment.

But while there is undoubtedly an American immigration problem, owing to the numbers and quality of the new arrivals (this year the total may exceed 1,000,000), in Great Britain it is apparently a debatable question, whether immigration is a plus or a minus quantity. According to official figures, only about 8,000 aliens remained in Great Britain in the year 1903; the other emigrants passed on to the United States, Canada, etc. Many of the "transmigrants" are not registered as such and swell the immigration figures of the country. Last year, also according to governmental data, about 50,000 immigrants failed to declare their intention to proceed further, but this by no means signifies that all of these remained in the country. Sir Charles Dilke and other Liberals pronounce the bill wholly gratuitous and unnecessary, as England receives fewer aliens than almost any other important country in the world, and since she constantly loses population by emigration, to the United States, Canada, South America and Australia. Irish

emigration has been particularly heavy of late, and South Africa has been attracting large numbers of British workmen.

The bill will not be strenuously opposed, however, because labor favors it and a general election is impending. The followers of Mr. Chamberlain frankly declare that the exclusion of destitute labor is a step toward the goal—full protection and the exclusion of the products made by cheap and semi-pauper labor in other countries. The army of the unemployed is growing in England and demanding measures of permanent relief, and this, not unnaturally, is used as an argument for the alien bill.



The Scottish Church Dispute

Several months ago we discussed in these pages the unique case of the Scottish Free Church versus the United Free Church, a case which the House of Lords, on strictly legal and technical grounds had decided in favor of the "Wee Kirkers," so called because of the numerical weakness of their denomination. As a result of this decision, the twenty-four ministers and handful of worshipers of the Free Church became entitled to the whole of the property of the Free Church of Scotland, valued at about \$55,000,000, which included three important colleges,

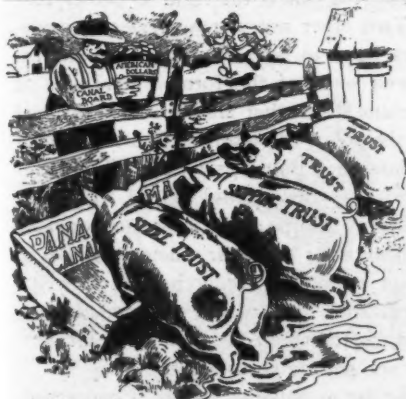
Assembly Hall, all the missions of the church abroad and the eleven hundred churches and manses in Scotland. The principal ground of the decision was that the minority that had opposed the union of the Free Church with the United Presbyterian Church was true to the traditions and tenets of the church and that all the gifts and bequests to the Free Church must be deemed to have been made with the implied condition that there should be no departure from those tenets and traditions.



LATE MARY A. LIV-
ERMORE
Noted Reform
Leader.

There was great dissatisfaction with the decision, not only in Scotland, but in England as well. It was declared to be narrow and unjust and contrary to the best interests of religion. The Free Church could use but a very small portion of the buildings, property and assets of the United Free Church, as it had no followers to fill the churches, missions or colleges, while the larger body, with all the traditions and influences of a great church, was threatened with paralysis and spoliation.

Efforts at an amicable adjustment of the controversy were made by both sides, but without success or promise of success. Finally a royal commission was appointed to inquire into the equities of the case and make suitable recommendations to Parliament. In Great Britain, it should be borne in mind, there is no restriction on legislation, no constitutional prohibition of action impairing the obligation of contracts or depriving persons of property without due process of law. Parliament is supreme and no court can review or annul its laws.



SUCH APPETITES!

Teddy—"Look out there! Don't overfeed 'em."

—From the Chicago Daily News.

The commission has made its report, and it advises a practical reversal of the judgment of the House of Lords sitting as the highest appellate court. It recom-



VICE-ADMIRAL RO-
JESTVENSKY
Who commanded
the Russian Bal-
tic Fleet.

mends that the victorious contestant be required to hand over to the defeated one all the property it cannot itself adequately administer—that is, the bulk of it—and accept a liberal provision for its own actual needs and future development. Legislation will be necessary to give effect to this finding, but no one doubts that Parliament will enact it. The House of

Lords, as a legislative body, will therefore vote to set aside the judgment of the House of Lords sitting as a high and final court of justice. The situation is a remarkable one.

Reform Victories in Russia

The news from the Russian capital in relation to the internal questions of the empire has not been uniformly favorable and encouraging. Some of the actions and measures of the government have been distinctly reactionary in tendency and effect, and the appointment of typical and notorious bureaucrats of the Plehve school to important positions on the various "commissions" charged with formulating the reform laws sanctioned by the Tzar (at least a dozen commissions are now sitting and toiling painfully without much apparent success) has been viewed as a bad sign. Nevertheless, there is evidence of the government's intention to adhere to the reform policy announced in the rescript concerning the creation of an elective national assembly to participate, in some way, in legislation and the set-

tlement of the tremendous problems confronting Russia.

In the first place a long step has been taken toward true religious freedom—the freedom of worship, conscience and active propaganda. The sect of the "Old Believers" and other unorthodox bodies, numbering millions, are no longer to be persecuted, banished, deprived of civil rights and, in general, treated as enemies of church and state. They are to have the same rights as the orthodox subjects, including that of missionary activity. Secession from the state church, on the other hand, will cease to be punished as a crime. Alien faiths are to enjoy greater freedom and security, and many disadvantages long borne by Roman Catholics, Mohammedans and others have been removed, though, for reasons not explained, the Jews and Armenians of Russia have been excluded from these blessings. In all probability, however, the question as to the rights and status of these races will be referred to the national assembly that is shortly to be convened. It should be added that Russia has never interfered, in a direct way, with the freedom of worship of alien faiths; only those who, while born into the official religion, sought to disregard its tenets and forms, were in danger of serious persecution. What Russia has steadfastly denied to other religions is the right to proselytize.

Two other noteworthy series of measures have to be recorded. One has restored some of the former privileges of Finland; the other amounts to a reversal of the policy of merciless Russification of Poland and Baltic provinces. The latter series of concessions, indeed, has been hailed in Europe as the most unmistakable indication of the Tzar's determination to adopt definitely a comprehensive policy of pacification by means of conciliation, emancipation and abrogation of tyrannical and galling restrictions.

So far as Russian Poland is concerned, the Tzar's rescript of May is almost sweeping and revolutionary. The assem-

blies of nobles are to be restored; the Polish language is to be taught in the primary and secondary schools of any city or town which has a majority of Polish inhabitants; and the Poles are to be permitted to acquire landed property and industrial premises in many ways hitherto prohibited. The alienation of Polish estates to Russian proprietors has been one of the crying evils and flagrant iniquities of the Russification program.

There is a national movement throughout Poland (German and Austrian as well as Russian), but it is to be distinguished from the insurrection movement. The re-establishment of Poland as an independent or even quasi-independent kingdom is still the dream of her poets and best writers. All her moderate practical representatives, however, ask nothing but political and economic reform along the lines of the Russian constitutional movement and favor cooperation with the liberals of Russia proper.

Russia's Overwhelming Naval Defeat and After

The war with Japan has been, for Russia, an unbroken series of reverses, losses and humiliating defeats. But even the fall of Port Arthur and the hasty, costly flight from Mukden appear small matters beside the crushing, almost unparalleled disaster which overwhelmed her when Admiral Togo met the combined Baltic fleet under Rojestvensky in the Korea Strait and literally destroyed it. The de-

tails are by this time known to every reader of the daily newspapers. There is not a grain of comfort in the bitter, tragic story for the Russian government. The

Rojestvensky - Nebogatoff fleet was a powerful one, on paper more formidable than that of Admiral Togo. It included more battleships of the first class, though not so many fast cruisers. When the engagement was over all of the Russian battleships were lost—sunk, captured or hopelessly disabled—and of the cruisers and other craft but few escaped.

The loss to the Japs was insignificant—a fact which rendered the result all the more humiliating to Russia.

St. Petersburg was stunned and stupefied by the disaster. All hope of regaining command of the sea, of cutting off the Japanese army in Korea and Manchuria from its base of supplies, of inflicting injury upon Japanese ports and commerce, of "turning the tables" on the conqueror and forcing peace on terms satisfactory to Russia were dashed. What next?

"Peace" was the answer of liberal Russia as well as of Europe. Peace and reform, reorganization, reconstruction at home. The view of progressive Russians is that it is the autocratic and bureaucratic system that was so overwhelmingly beaten in the Korean Strait, as it had been at Port Arthur and Mukden, and that the disgrace is purely governmental, and not at all national. Rojestvensky, they say, had the ships and the guns, but he did not possess the skill, the unity, the determination, the morale, the discipline, the efficiency, upon



ADMIRAL TOGO
Japan's Victorious
Naval Commander.



ANOTHER PROPOSED CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT
—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

which success now depends. The government's reactionary policy has kept the people of Russia in ignorance, misery, degradation; it has discouraged



BARON ROSEN

New Russian Ambassador to the United States.

education and light and enterprise, and it reaped the fruits of that barbarous, brutal and stupid policy in the Manchurian war.

So hated and distrusted is the government in the liberal circles that Rojestvensky's defeat seems actually to have been welcomed by them. They had feared the effect of a victory on the internal situation. The war

party and the Bourbon reactionaries would undoubtedly have persuaded the Tzar to withdraw, emasculate or nullify his reforms. Even such losses as their country has sustained, they hold, are not too dear a price to pay for freedom, constitutional government and progress. In no other way could the grand ducal clique be compelled to give up some of its privileges and power, for nothing else would so utterly have shattered the prestige and pretensions of the autocracy.

At this writing the fateful question of peace vs. continuance of the war is still unanswered in Russia, though thanks to President Roosevelt, the first step toward peace has been taken. The war clique in the court circles is dying hard, and though all but two of the Tzar's ministers and most of the newspapers demand peace on any terms now obtainable, the outlook is uncertain. The Tzar feels that he cannot sign a humiliating peace treaty, yet all hope of victory on land, of rehabilitation, has practically been abandoned. General Linevitch himself, the command-

er of the armies in the field, is reported to have earnestly recommended peace, the troops being disheartened, sullen and rebellious. Russia's credit, too, appears to be exhausted, the last loan having been floated with much difficulty. She will have to pay a heavy indemnity, and her French creditors necessarily keep that fact in view. The situation is indeed desperate. This accounts for the Tzar's willingness to ascertain Japan's terms. The President has brought the belligerents together; whether they will come to an agreement is doubtful. Much will depend on Japan's attitude, and the amount of the indemnity she will claim, on the guarantees she will exact and so on. Russia realizes her plight, but she is not ready for peace on any terms.

It is likely that the question will be referred to the zemsky sôbor (national assembly) the Tzar may be compelled to summon in great haste. That assembly will represent the various classes and castes of the empire, though it will not be elected by universal suffrage. It may mean the beginning of truly representative government, the end of absolutism and despotism.



What the Paragraphers Say

First we had the Strenuous Life, then came the Simple Life, now we have the Equitable Life.—*Life*.

LOOKING FORWARD.—"Senator," he asked, "have you really any fixed convictions?"

"Not just now," he replied, "but I expect to have one or two shortly after the beginning of the next session."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

When they rebury the remains of John Paul Jones, we hope none of the orators of the occasion will find it necessary to recall the fact that he was once an officer in the Russian army.—*Washington Post*.

ANNOYANCES.—"No malaria around here?" said the man with the tourist cap.

"Nope," answered Farmer Cornossel.

"Nor mosquitoes?"

"Nope."

"You must have some of the annoyances of country life."

"Yep."

"What are they?"

"Summer boarders. But we have to put up with 'em."



RUINS OF A ROMAN PALACE, TREVES

The Ancient City of Treves

By N. Hudson Moore

THE wanderer through Europe who is not only willing but eager to escape from well-worn paths and those who travel on them, finds in the valley of the Moselle and that debatable land marking the boundaries of France and Germany, a haven of repose.

In this happy valley he still encounters a cheerful peasantry absorbed in the tilling of their vineyards, and quite ignorant of the profits to be reaped from the "tourist crop." In dress, in manners, and in their daily life these people are almost as primitive as were their ancestors centuries ago, and here one may sink the bustle and rush of the present day and dwell in an atmosphere of remoteness and antiquity as strange as it is delightful.

The Rhine with its toy castles, the Loire with its chateaux, have been ceaselessly sung and praised in poetry and prose. But the Moselle, beloved of every dweller within a day's walk of its pleasant shores, with its countless legends,

with its sparkling Mosellewein, the lovely winding Moselle, lives chiefly in a glorious past.

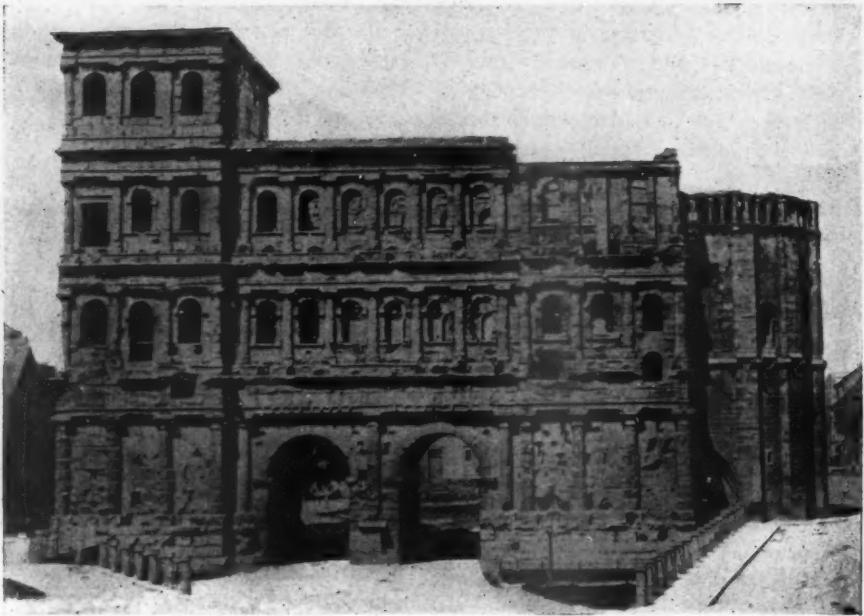
Who that has sailed down this enchanting river from Coblenz will ever forget the delight of that short day and a half? Who will ever again expect to see such picturesque groups of washerwomen as beat and pat piles of snowy linen on every flat stone, looking as if they were just waiting the call-bell before stepping on the stage to sing

"I'm a merry little Moselle maid."

or some such ditty?

The Moselle too is not without its ruined castles; nearly every other hill is crowned with picturesque ruins; but the pearl of the river is Trèves, chiefly known to the antiquary and the pilgrim.

Leaving the modern and busy city of Coblenz, and arriving at the ancient stronghold of Trèves, in a day and a half we fairly plunge into a survival of the past so unexpected and so bewildering



THE PORTA NIGRA, TRÈVES

that at first it seems scarcely credible.

We need not go back to the tradition that Trebeta, stepson of Semiramis, led his vassals from Babylon to the fertile region beyond the Rhine lying between Bingen and the Ahr. We can scarcely grasp the idea that here at Trèves stood their chief city, a center of art and a high degree of civilization, thirteen centuries before the hardy Romulus and Remus founded Rome. The powerful race of the Treverii, barbarians and warriors, stained the lovely valley of the Moselle with blood feuds. Here in quiet reposeful Trèves in later times, when the barbarian stronghold had disappeared and imperial Treverorum the city of Roman emperors had arisen, were enacted other bloody scenes, under the rule of the terrible Constantine.

At Trèves the Christian era does not seem the remote and almost fabled time that it does in new lands. St. Mathew lies buried in the lovely old church of St. Matthias, which has stood in its present form since the eleventh century. Near

the richly decorated church of St. Paulin stands an ancient, time-worn cross, marking the spot of a Christian martyrdom so great that the blood of the victims ran into the Moselle, crimsoning for miles its slowly flowing waters.

The Gauls who first settled Trèves were conquered by Cæsar, B. C. 56. The town of imperial Trèves was founded by Claudius, step-father of the cruel Nero. It rose in importance and magnificence and became during the fourth century the residence of the Roman emperors. These splendid builders have left in this city beyond the Rhine, monuments of their greatness, as fine as those held by Rome herself. The first in importance is the Porta Nigra, or Porta Martis, or Simeonsthor as it is variously called, which was built partly as a fortified city gate, and partly as a hall of justice, it is supposed from its size.

It is quite impossible to describe the feeling the first sight of this great black building stirs within you. To say the towers are ninety-four feet high and the

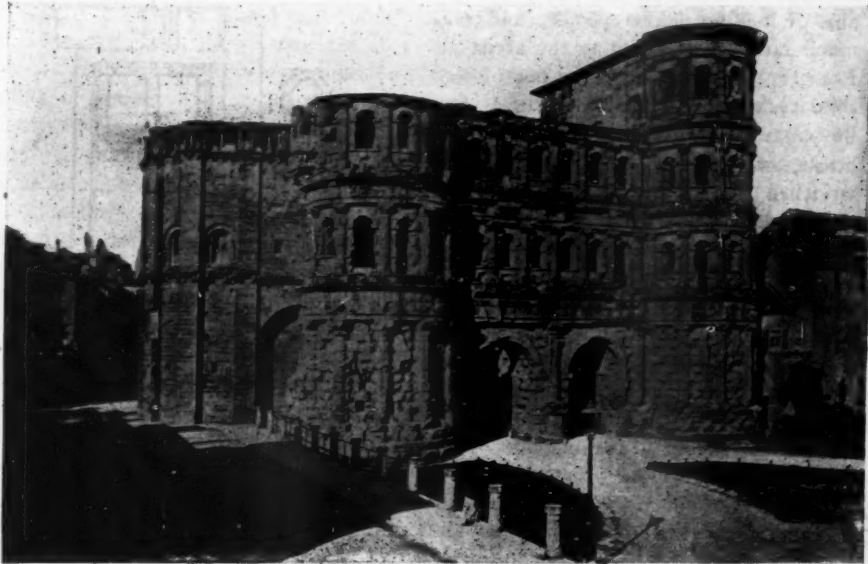
building itself one hundred and fifteen feet long gives but a glancing impression. But to stand in it, to lay your hand upon the rudely cut blocks of stone four to five feet long, to say to yourself some man hewed this stone fifteen hundred years ago, his hand rested where mine does—that seems to carry you back.

Many of the stones are marked with the names of the men who dressed them; they are laid without mortar, being held together with iron clamps, and they still look as if they would defy time and decay for centuries to come. In recent times, say a thousand years ago, a pilgrim named Simeon, from Syracuse, came to view the holy relics at Trèves. He found the place good in his sight, and took up his abode on the top of the Porta Nigra, where in due time he became one of the sights of Trèves, went to glory, was canonized, and even so far extolled as to have the Porta sometimes called Simeonsthor.

Sitting in the sunshine on a perfect August day, and eating some of the golden plums and grapes which may be

bought by the handful for a sou, we do not wonder that St. Simeon selected Trèves as a desirable hermitage. A week passes like a day in this enchanting city, the telephone no longer calls you from your prayers; telegrams, letters, newspapers are all but memories of a previous state of existence; we have just begun to live here in Trèves, among her monuments, her flowers, and her old world ways.

As we came home from exploring the ruins of the Roman palace, marveling at its hot air chambers, its sumptuous baths and the storehouses of its original occupants, we came upon a scene from the Middle Ages. A man young and vigorous, in a tight-fitting suit of motley like an ancient court jester ran about the market-place shaking a tin cup. From the crowd of women and children gathered about he received occasional sous or pfennig. At last he vanished in a doorway, and in a moment reappeared in an upper window, walking out upon a tight rope which had been stretched between two buildings. He performed his little



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE PORTA NIGRA



BASILICA, TRÈVES

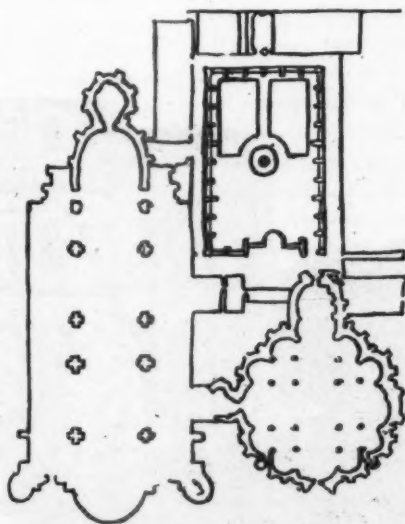
part in no fear apparently of the cobblestones below, then came back once more with his cup into which the coppers fell more freely.

Just without the walls of the city are the ruins of the great amphitheater, capable of holding 28,000 people, and not much inferior in length to the arena at Rome. The seats are hewn out of the solid rocks. Here are the galleries for the entrance of the gladiators and wild beasts, and there are the pens for the wretched captives whose sufferings made the pleasure of the Emperor Constantine. Trèves was a favorite residence of this monarch; he builded much here, and in this very arena, in 306, he entertained his bloodthirsty people by the sacrifice of thousands of Franks and their princes.

During the early centuries Trèves was one of the five great cities of the world. It was the capital of Spain, Gaul, Belgium, and Britain. As a seat of learning its fame was world wide. In the fifth century so rich had it become that the covetous Huns overran it and destroyed it, and upon the ruins of Imperial Trèves

rose the capital city of the Franks. Charlemagne fostered it, and gave to its cathedrals and churches various costly offerings.

Trèves had always been connected with



CATHEDRAL, LIEBFRAUENKIRCHE AND CLOISTER

the religious movement even before the Christian era. Its churches and convents, for it is a Catholic city, are rich in interest beyond the common, and its ancient Dom or Cathedral is unmatched in its historic value, and architecture. The basis of the present building is supposed to be an early Roman temple with its atrium, and to this original building every century down to the eighteenth has added its share, till the Dom as it now stands with the Liebfrauenkirche and cloister can best be shown by its ground plan.

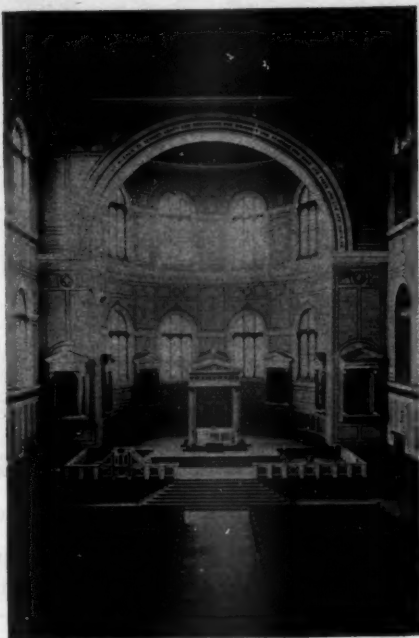
The Liebfrauenkirche (the round central building) is the oldest Gothic church in Germany, very beautiful and very perfect, with its superb high altar, and its holy relics, none of which test the credulity of the faithful more strongly, than does the well-known "Holy Coat of Trèves."

This seamless garment which is said to have been brought to Trèves by a saint and companion of Saint Helena, was found so the legend says in the Holy Sepulchre in 326. It is in company with a nail from the Cross, enclosed in a gold and gem set casket, and a portion of the Crown of Thorns. Whatever may be our beliefs in regard to it, we may not approach the place where it is kept without a feeling of respect for a relic which has held its own for so many hundred years. But three times in as many centuries have the faithful been permitted to gaze upon it, and at the last exposition one hundred and fifty thousand pilgrims came from all parts of the world to kneel before it.

All about the country near Trèves one is constantly meeting little bands of pilgrims coming thither to visit one of its numerous churches. These bands have lost their picturesque character, for the Prussian government no longer allows them to bear banners and symbols, and they trudge along the dusty roads not even chanting, a great contrast to their more volatile neighbors across the border.

Not only does Trèves contain one of the oldest cathedrals in Germany but it also

holds a basilica dating from the time of Constantine. Built entirely of Roman brick, its original use was that of a hall of justice, and it still retains its original



INTERIOR OF BASILICA

proportions, with walls one hundred feet high and ten feet thick. During the domination of the Franks it was the seat of their governors, and in 1197 it was given over to the bishops. The city passed to France in 1794, was ceded to Prussia in 1815, and the basilica then became a barrack. In 1846 it was restored, and ten years later consecrated as a Protestant church. Below the flooring are the remains of the old Roman heating arrangements.

The market-place lies nearly in the town's center, and has in it a fine fountain dating back to 1595 when it was erected by the elector, John of Schönberg. The column near the middle of the picture is much older, going back to 958. It became much weatherworn and was restored in 1723. On the top is a cross



MARKET-PLACE, TREVES, SHOWING COLUMN AND OLD RATHAUS

with the Lamb of God. The Hotel—with the awnings—is the old Rathaus, a Gothic building dating back to the fifteenth century. Every time you travel up and down the worn staircase you distinctly hear, in fancy, spurred and mailed heels ringing on the stones! There is no danger of the most absent minded traveler carrying away his bed-room keys for they are substantial affairs about a foot long and a pound in weight.

To the collector and to the student; few cities in Europe present such tempting fields. Celtic, Roman, Frankish and more modern relics may be easily found in the dusty old antique shops which have few enough customers. We bore away for a paltry sum, two figures, exquisitely carved and painted, of some saints or martyrs, who one day decorated a church or cathedral. A silver crucifix, worn thin by the finger of a devotee, was another prize, and old coins, laces, and rich stuffs abound.

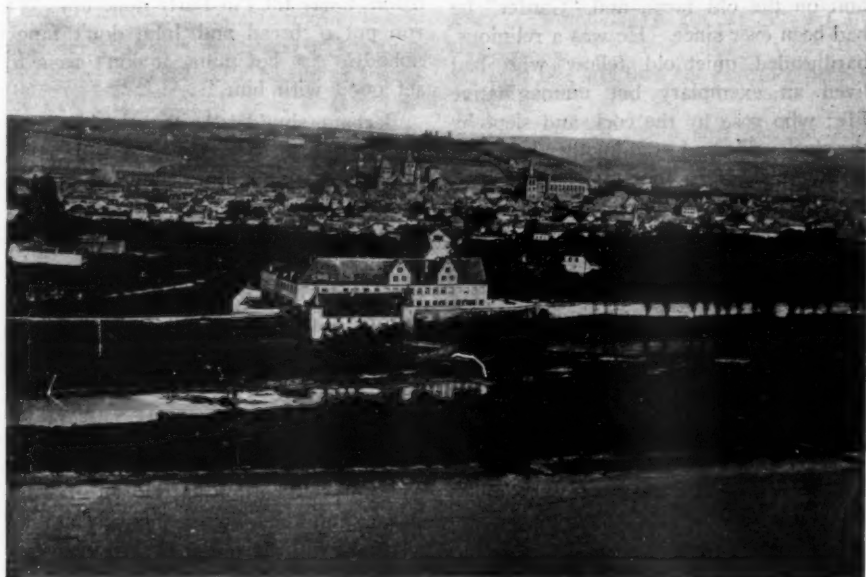
There are also many treasures one may look at, yes and touch, but not bear away. These are stored in the Museum and

Library. In the former, nearly all its curios being gathered in and about the city, are gold, silver, and copper coins of the Roman Empire. Jewels and rings go back equally far, and come down to more modern days. Beautiful mosaics found a few feet below the present city's level, and Etruscan pottery are seen here in large numbers. In the library there is yet greater wealth. The chief treasure is the Codex Aurum, presented to the convent of St. Maximin by Ada, sister of Charlemagne. It contains the four gospels, in letters of gold upon parchment, and has fine portraits of the four Evangelists. The binding is of silver, carved, heavy, and richly gilded, and yet further enriched by precious stones. This manuscript, like so much other loot was sent after the French invasion to the Louvre. After the restoration of these plundered goods, this particular book could not be found in Paris! It was only after many diplomatic maneuvers and much finesse that it was finally returned. There are over four thousand other manuscripts but none so interesting as this.

For the pedestrian Trèves makes a headquarters for a number of unrivalled excursions in many directions. There are charming old inns scattered all about in the frequent villages, which are more than comfortable for a night's lodging. If one has a preference for the water, nothing can be half so lovely as the Moselle, though the boats are tubby, and the oars shaped out of any plank that came to hand. But who wishes to sprint when the vineyards are in blossom, or later in the year when the fruit is being gathered? Why hurry past Gondorf or Tempelhof? Who would not bide awhile at Alken with its medieval houses and for-

tifications or rest at the old castle of Thuron? It was at this same old stronghold, besieged for two years in 1246-48, that the besiegers are said to have consumed six hundred thousand gallons of wine, Mosellewein! The owner of the castle, so the story goes, was about to give it up to the enemy, which so enraged his soldiers that they shot him from a catapult, across the river into the enemy's camp where he arrived uninjured. He built a chapel in gratitude for his escape.

These are but a few of the scores of places one may visit under a smiling sky, for the sun ever seems to shine at Trèves.



TREVES

Barbara

By Mary E. Merington

ASULTRY July day was drawing to its close when Barbara Cortwright threw open the green slatted shutters of the sitting-room to let in the evening light and such air as was stirring abroad. She leaned her elbows on the window-sill and looked out to the sloping uplands, behind and beyond which rolled mountain after mountain, catching the last rays of a hot red sun.

Grandfather was dead; it was two months today since she had found him peacefully and eternally sleeping in his high-backed chair, on the eve of his ninetieth birthday. "Ganfer" she used to lisp when she was brought to live with him on the old farm, and "Ganfer" he had been ever since. He was a religious, hardheaded, quiet old fellow who had lived an exemplary but unimaginative life; who rose by the cock and slept by the clock. He and grandmother had been goodness itself to the little orphan girl, but they had ordered her life within their own narrow, honest lives and had allowed no scope for individuality. Father, their youngest son, was killed in a railroad accident, mother had died of a broken heart.

Everybody had supposed Ganfer would leave a pretty penny when he died, but all that was found in stocking, savings bank, and life insurance was only sufficient to yield two hundred dollars a year for Barbara; the farm and the stock were left to Uncle George, for whom the lawyer was searching out West.

Cousin Martin and Cousin Matty (by marriage) had come to stay with her until her future was settled and somebody was installed to care for the animals. They wanted her to go back and make her home with them, but Barbara felt she must breathe a freer atmosphere than would compass her if she entered their household. At present no alternative suggested itself, so the girl was looking out into the future with a heavy heart.

"I'm good at dressmaking," thought she as she glanced down at her trim sleeves and cuffs, "but sake's alive so's everybody else in these parts."

Here her meditations were cut short by a tall, lank woman who turned in at the gate between the sentinel acacias, walked over the stretch of rough grass that lay in front of the house, stepped on to the verandah and dropped into a rocking chair.

"Evening," said the visitor, in a high nasal voice.

"Good evening," answered Barbara in softer tones.

"Hot's no name for it, an' I've been a-bakin' today till I'm fairly done up. We run out .o' bread and John don't fancy nobody's else but mine; it don't seem to set good with him."

Barbara shuddered—the shudder was inherited from her mother who was of good old Virginia blood. For when Mrs. Tarbell once started on John's ailments she usually went all round the village and diagnosed the entire population before she came home by way of her own interesting health.

But for once the jeremiad stopped at the third family down the pike, being interrupted by a passing buggy in which sat a shrewd-faced man and a smart-looking young girl. On the head of the latter was a cheap white chiffon hat set with tawdry flowers, and she wore a flimsy, flaunting silk coat with flaring sleeves from which ruffles of cotton lace hung over her hard-worked hands. The pair in the gig each gave a sharp little nod to the pair at the farmhouse and went on, trailing clouds of glory from the sunlit dust that followed in their wake.

"Why, there's Minnie Martin," exclaimed Barbara, "I thought she was up to Bankses place at The Corners."

"Not she," answered the newsmonger, who was always *au courant* in matters of

district interest. "Not she, indeed! Seven dollars a month and her keep, and two children to look after! She heard as Mis' Petchey was takin' borders agen an' wanted extra help, so she's given up Mis' Banks, an's goin' over to Petchey's for ten dollars. That girl always did fix up stylish and she dresses lovely now she's got a little money, though it ain't quite my fancy."

Barbara said nothing but she thought, "Ten dollars!" What could she not accomplish with as much as that for her own.

Some telepathic instinct must have animated Dame Tarbell for she turned her head with a quick jerk toward the girl at the window saying, "Why don't you git a place with Mis' Petchey, Barbara. Ten dollars a month 'ud come in mighty handy now yer gran'pa's gone, an' by the time yer saved up a bit yer'd be out of blacks an' could buy yerself some o' the right sort o' clo'es for a girl of yer age."

Barbara thought of the dragged feather that had framed Minnie's pert face all last winter, of Mistress Petchey's vinegary tongue, and of the roomers and mealers who had last summer taken possession not only of Petchey's farm, but of its entire vicinage—and the hereditary shudder ran through her again. She answered quietly, albeit a little tartly, that she should not like such a place at all.

"There's worse places than that you might get and be glad of, Barbara Cortwright, for they're steady pay and the house is as lively as anything with all them city folks in and out; and ten dollars ain't to be sneezed at."

"I know it," said Barbara, "and I'm not a bit afraid of work; but somehow I feel as though I could make a better use of my life if I only knew how to start."

"Start what?" asked Cousin Matty, coming out on to the verandah.

"Something, anything—I don't know—anything to earn some money and to be growing, not to live like a frog in a pond all the rest of my days."

"I guess you've got your growth," remarked Cousin Matty prosaically, "yer a good height already. And as for living in a frog pond, there ain't a drier house anywhere round. Long as I've visited here I've never known anything to miljew, even down cellar."

But Barbara heard no more, for she had quietly drawn in from the window and was standing in the now half-dark room, automatically rubbing her chafed elbows while her brain was busy thinking. "I can't do it," she exclaimed passionately, "I'm as good at housework as the best of the girls, and I am ready to do it any time it has got to be done. But to think of being tied down to it for the rest of my life without having seen or done anything else is more than I can stand. And what's more I won't. I've got to get out of this village for a time, to see what the world is like and how the real nice people live."

Then she sat down and thought and thought until the old colonial clock struck eight. Cousin Martin came in from his gossip at the store, and went upstairs in his stocking feet; Cousin Matty had said good-night to her crony and was shutting the front door, so Barbara closed the window and went up to her room.

However, when she reached that quiet haven she did not immediately go to bed, but sat down on the floor by a dormer-window that faced the east, and watched the full moon as it floated like a golden bubble in the sky. "I've always wanted to know what lay beyond the mountains," she mused, "and if I don't rouse up I shall be like Will-o'-the-Mill and never find out till I die. It is very beautiful here and I don't want to leave home but I must earn enough to keep me. Guess I will go and talk with Mrs. Lathrop tomorrow; she knows something of the world. So now to bed." And soon she was sailing off in misty clouds that carried her far and away from the farm into the purple realms of Utopia.

The next morning dawned fresh and

fair, and the day's work was well on its way when there came a rapping at the front door. Cousin Matty wiped her hands on her apron and answered the appeal. A little lady in the prettiest of gingham dresses, with a duck of a hat to match stood outside.

"Please," she said, "would you sell me some bread and milk? I have been out for a long walk and am dreadfully hungry."

"You come right in an' set down an' you're welcome to all the milk you can drink," was the hospitable response. So the gingham lady came in and broke their bread, and was taken all over the farm and to find wild flowers that Barbara knew and that the visitor had never picked for herself, and it ended by her staying to dinner.

In the course of conversation it came out that she was a kindergarten student.

"I never thought of that," exclaimed Barbara, "that's just the thing for me; I love children and could amuse them all day. But there's nobody round here who would want a kindergartner. How can I get a place?"

"Perhaps I could help you when I return to Boston," said the lady, who owned to the name of Polly Ketcham. "What diploma have you?"

"District school certificate; the one that's framed and hanging in my room."

"What high school and training class?"

"None. Ganfer let me go to high school for one year and then he grew too old to drive me over there. Anyway I didn't need algebra and geometry, living on a farm; but I did want the elocution and singing."

"Then you never studied history or the history of art?"

"Just a little United States history of course."

"Nature study you ought to be well up in, seeing that you have always lived in the country. I am very deficient in that, that is why I am up here.—What do I mean by Nature Study? Why, looking for a wasp's nest as we did this morning.

Picking mallows and ground-ivy as we did; and studying the habits of animals. That reminds me—I forgot to look at the cow's horns—Are they before or behind its ears? We had quite an argument in class about that."

"I forget," said Barbara, ruminatively.

"I can't say as I ever noticed," murmured Matty.

"Never mind, I shall see plenty of cows before I go home. And I must not forget to notice how they get up from the ground. That's another thing we argued about, whether horses or cows got up fore-feet first. Which is it?"

Barbara and her cousin pondered. "A horse—Why-y—a horse—no it's a cow gets up on its fore-feet—and so does a horse—I don't know—I never took account."

At which they all laughed merrily.

"That do beat all," said Cousin Matty.

"It came about this way, you see. We were playing 'The Cow's in the Meadow,' and the little girl who was the cow, got up on all fours at once. One of the class said to her 'Front feet first, darling'—At which another exclaimed 'Pardon me—No!—Hind legs first, dearie.' And no one knew which was right.—But to come back to what you must have studied. How about literature?"

"Literature? Oh yes, we finished that."

"That is fine; I wish I could say so. You know, Miss Cortwright, you would have to pass in all these before you could be a kindergartner, and in methods and psychology also."

"Psy-chol-o-gy! What do you want to give those poor little things psychology for? It's no wonder city children are pale and overstudied."

"Oh, no!" laughed Polly, "psychology is not for the babies; it's for the teachers so that they may know how to teach without overtaxing and worrying the little brains."

"Well, Barbary," observed her cousin when their guest had gone, "guess you'll

have to give up kidneygartning till you've done a heap more studyin'."

"Deed and I shall," sighed Barbara.

The next day she found time to go to see Mrs. Lathrop.

"There's no field for dressmaking and I don't know enough to go as a kindergartner," was her opening; "but I write a neat hand so I thought I might get a position as secretary to a minister, or to an author, or a rich lady."

"The trouble with that, my dear girl," said the kindly minister's wife, "is that nowadays secretaries must know shorthand, and be able to use a typewriter. And with the class of people you have mentioned, a good literary education would be indispensable as well."

"I could take care of the books in a library: I love reading."

"Poor Barbie! A library that could pay any sort of salary would employ only a trained librarian."

"Then I don't see that there's anything but housework left," said Barbara dismally, "and that takes all one's time without bringing in much money."

"Never mind, Barbie," said her friend. "Have faith, work hard, and all will come right in the end."

But Barbie went home sorrowful.

Weeks passed on, summer days had gone and long evenings with log-cabin quilts had set in, the house was all ready for a care-taker, and Barbara was still at home fretting and puzzling as to what she had better do. One night as they sat round the glaring unshaded lamp, Cousin Matty rock, rocking, Cousin Martin in shirt-sleeves and stocking-feet spelling through a local newspaper, Barbara sewing, a step sounded on the road. Shep, the old collie, growled and then gave a friendly yap; Barbara fluffed up her front hair and felt her ribbons and collar; a knock, and after the entry-door opened, a cheerful voice called "Anybody home?"

"Come in 'Liphalet," called Matty, and in walked a tall well-built young fellow, whose clean-shaven face was ruddy from

his brisk walk in the autumn air of the mountains.

"Good evening all," was the cheery salutation as he drew up a chair and sat down.

"Guess you've come for that kittle o' soft soap for yer mother, 'Liph?" asked Cousin Matty.

"Guess again," answered Eliphalet. "Guess I'll be saying good-bye this time next week."

"Hey, what's that?" queried Martin, waking up to the world about him.

"Going to Lowell, sir. Deacon Varney's brother-in-law wants an assistant book-keeper, an' the Deacon's been good enough to get me the job."

"Sho!" grunted Martin, "An' who's to take your books at the store?"

"Addie Fletcher, she's just fresh from a course she's been taking at a summer school somewheres near Buffalo."

"Sho! An' who gits Addie's place in the Library?"

"Likely you don't know her. It's Beulah Van Winkle, friend of Addie's who's taken two years' library training at the same summer school as Addie went to."

"Sho! An' who steps into her shoes?"

"If they weren't too big Barbara might," remarked Eliphalet gallantly. "All Beulah's doing is helping round at her aunt's."

Barbara tossed her head, rocked hard, and was going to say something saucy when Cousin Matty faced round on Eliphalet.

"Tell you 'Liph the woman—or the man either for that matter—who got hold of Barbara Cortwright to keep their house in order 'ud be mighty lucky. There ain't a neater-handed girl in these parts, an' what she don't know about cookin', and' picklin', an' preservin' ain't worth knowin'. Books, an' learnin', an' figgerin' an' all that highfalushun's mighty good for one quarter of the world; but I'd like to know how they'd eat ef there wasn't the other three-quarters to fix their victuals

an' feed 'em on time; an' where they'd sleep ef their beds wasn't made for them to lie on; an' who'd keep 'em from gettin' inter their robes o' glory years afore they wanted to wear 'em ef there wasn't some one to sweep, an' dust, an' scrub out the mike robes they're forever talkin' about?"

Eliphalet missed the minor, individual premise in his consideration of the greater sociological problems that the speaker propounded; and as soon as she drew breath he began to hold forth on the Brotherhood of Man, the equal division of land and the unquestionable blessings that Socialism must ultimately bring about.

Barbara had reddened when he had playfully suggested her as Beulah's successor. Addie was a good soul whose father was a politician and could get positions for her at any time. Beulah would never know more than the outsides of books no matter what course she took; Barbara had once been in a class with her and knew just what *she* was like. She, herself, had always ranked ahead of both of them—and 'Liph thought that sweeping and dusting and making pot-cheese was good enough for her. So though he went on to tell them about his prospects and the nature of his duties and she sat with both ears open, she sewed away very hard or talked audibly to Shep and at last yawned so ostentatiously as to puzzle Eliphalet with whom she had always been on very neighborly terms.

It was the ungodly hour of nine before he got up to go, then with a sudden, conventional, "Good-night all," he precipitated himself through the door after the manner of other village Corydons and was soon heard striding down the road.

Martin went up stairs, Matty followed after locking the front door, though the side doors were unbolted; Barbara rocked vehemently, bringing her foot down with a smart tap every time she tipped forward, while she bit off her thread and folded up her work.

"There's fish in the sea no doubt of it
As good as ever came out of it;
So we don't care, so we don't care,
So we don't care, so I DON'T CARE,"

she hummed emphatically as she turned out the lamp. The first two lines she sang with no *arrière pensée* but simply because they occurred in the verse; but the last two she meant and meant hard, at least so she assured herself and anyone who might overhear her as she ascended the staircase.

When she was shut into her room and had lit the fragrant lamp she took an old geography from the shelf that ran along the wall and opened it at the Eastern States: "Massachusetts, capital Boston. This city has a population of over half a ———"

"Barbara," came a voice from the passage, "did you turn out the settin'-room lamp?"

The girl jumped as though she had been caught red-handed in a crime, but she answered pretty steadily as she slipped the book back in its place, "Ye-es, and waited till the chimney cooled."

"All right."

A door went to with a clip and the house was at rest for the night.

A week of days soon slips away when it is portioned out in washing, ironing, mending, sweeping, and baking; with Christian Endeavor after supper on Tuesday, prayer-meeting on Wednesday and the Sewing Circle on Thursday afternoon. But life so little varied becomes a trifle monotonous and the soul stagnates when no angel troubles its depths. Matty and Martin did not mind; they were sublimely unconscious of any lack in their path of existence; circles, sewing or of any other description, were their standard of completeness, no matter how small an area they enclosed.

But Barbara was dissatisfied without knowing why. Something was wanting. Her work had always been done willingly and well, because she accepted it as an indisputable postulate that the care of the

home was the woman's part as the ploughing and reaping was that of the man. She enjoyed and reverently took part in Sunday worship, prayer meetings, and rallies; she was a faithful member of dear, prosy, old Mr. Lathrop's Bible Class; she sewed her full share in the Circle. But when all the other girls and youths of her own age began to talk flippantly and about inane trifles before they had crossed the church threshold; when the talk over the sewing was sordid and small; when the home table was silent or personal—it jarred upon her. So that despite her good health, her young face commonly wore a discontented look. The physical atmosphere was bracing and wholesome; the mental was malarial. There were some few people who could bring out the dimples in her cheek and the bright intelligence of her brown eyes, but most of them lived too far off for her to meet them constantly and intimately. Eliphalet Borden did not mind a good walk and as he had relatives near Ganfer's farm, it happened that she often saw him. He always had something to talk about so it was a pleasure to admit him to her friendship.

On his occasional visits to the farm he would start warm, albeit youthful, arguments with Ganfer. The old gentleman was very set and the young one very alert, so that the contest always reminded Barbara of the sharpening of a bright knife on a dull hearth-stone. She could understand but a fraction of their debate, yet through this she caught a glimpse of that greater world that lay beyond her mountain-bound horizon. Now Ganfer had gone and 'Liphalet was going; Barbara was like a bee that feels the fresh air blowing over it from the open half of a window, while it beats against the glass and cannot find its way to freedom.

Punctually in a week Eliphalet dropped in to say good-bye.

"Here's my fishing-rod for you, Mr. Crowe. It's too long to carry such a distance. Mother sends this bag of chestnuts to you Mrs. Crowe. And I don't

want this old book of poetry so I'll give it to Barbara."

Then he and Martin got talking about winter wheat and the price of hogs until eight o'clock when he rose and said, "Good-bye all," and shook hands in honor of the occasion. They all went to the door with him and he, going forth into the darkness, was soon lost to sight.

The ensuing week rolled by on lumbering wheels; at its close Barbara went upstairs one sunny afternoon and taking out her little store of money carefully counted it over: forty-five dollars and seventy-five cents. She restored it to its hiding place. "Ten he gave me last Christmas, ten on my birthday, five I made with my bantam's eggs; see, that's ten and ten are twenty, and five are twenty-five; two and a half for the wild grape jelly those city ladies bought, seven for helping Jenny with her wedding sewing, eight in Ganfer's old purse, and threewentynine left over from my spending money. That's right." Then she turned out her bureau drawers, chose a few serviceable and necessary articles from her fineries and small wardrobe and locked the others up securely in the closet where her winter clothes lay wrapped in thick paper and reeking of malodorous tarballs. This done she sat down to study a railway map with its times and connections, a map that she had sent for lately. "I shall get there by six in the morning," she murmured. "The Deacon will take care of Sheppie, and Mrs. Lathrop of Kitty Clover. She'll be only too glad to have the milk and cream from an Alderney in return for her keep." Then she brushed some imaginary dust from her hat and jacket and went down stairs.

At supper time she sprung a mine on her two relatives.

"I am going to hire out in a city family," was her mild prelude.

"Noo York, London, or Parrus?" was Martin's jocular query as he reached across the table and helped himself to butter with his own knife.

"Boston," was her answer.

"For the land's sake, Barbara Cortwright!" cried Mrs. Crowe struggling with emotion and a startled mouthful. "What are you dreamin' of? Ain't there nothin' nearer but you must go that outlandish distance away? Kingston's nearer."

"So's Barham, Cousin Matty; but Boston's older and bigger and better, so it is to Boston I am going."

And so it came about that five days later, after good-byes all round, a surprise party the evening before she left, many salt tears and much kissing, one warm September morning Barbara found herself walking over Boston Common. She was bending her steps toward the Young Women's Christian Association, to which at Mrs. Lathrop's instigation, she had sent letters of reference beforehand. By dint of intelligent inquiry she had easily found the place and was soon eating a frugal breakfast there. Had she been ten years older she would have seen the difficulties and dangers that beset her undertaking; but mountain-bred, home-nurtured and only seventeen years old she was like a young child that crosses a plank in safety because it is looking ahead and does not see the depths below.

As soon as the stores were open she went to a well-recommended intelligence office and applied for work. So few families were back in town, she was told, that the chance of a situation under ten days was highly doubtful; still she might as well wait and see. The room was half full when she came in and by the afternoon it was crowded while very few employers appeared. She sat there through one long day, and then through another, crying herself to sleep that night. On the third she went again, resolved to sit out another weary stretch of time and then if nothing came, to try another office or to advertise.

Fortune favored the brave. Just as she was growing desperate a carriage and pair drove up to the door and a minute

later a well-dressed woman entered the room. After a short conversation with the proprietor of the office she went up to a young woman and spoke to her. The girl sat awkwardly and unconcernedly in her chair during the interview that followed, and she was the catechist.

"How many girls you keep? How many you haf in famlee? Vot days does the girl get oud? Vot vages you geef? No, I vont eighdeen dahlers and I not veer caps."

"You won't do at all," said the lady looking down the line for a likelier subject. Her eye fell on Barbara and she rose and went across the room to speak to her.

"Barbara Cortwright; housemaid, chambermaid, or nursemaid; no city experience; excellent references certified by Y. W. C. A.; wages twelve to fourteen dollars," read the lady from a slip she held in her hand. "Is this Barbara?"

"Yes, madam," answered the young girl, who had courteously risen as soon as she was addressed.

"Be seated," said the lady. "How do you come to be in Boston looking for work, alone and so far from home?"

Her manner, though imperative, was so kindly that before she realized it Barbara had given the stranger a frank and rapid sketch of her life, her limitations, and her aspirations.

And the girl was so simple and earnest that the lady unhesitatingly told her she would try her for a week. Her wages would be twelve dollars a month; she must wear pink cotton dresses in the morning, a black dress in the afternoon. Caps and aprons would be provided for her.

"I will look up your references before I go home," she said as she handed her card to Barbara. "You may come to me this afternoon."

"Caps and aprons," said Barbara as she fairly danced over the pavement on her way to her lodgings. "I have a good lot of gingham aprons with me, wonder

what style of cap she'll choose." She studied the card in her hand—"Mrs. Morgan Protheroe, 79 Beacon St.," and had she been an older inhabitant of good St. Botolph's Town she would have known that the name was one of the truly best in New England, and the address what Cousin Matty would have denoted as that of very swell folks.

She paid her board, packed her bag, and set off for her new home. She had been too much dazed by the great city the first day she entered it to be capable of any more surprise or admiration, and took the fine house that proved to be her goal, quite as a matter of course and in keeping with all the huge churches, brilliant stores, and long streets.

The door was opened by a Japanese youth of courtly manners and immobile countenance. Mrs. Protheroe appeared with a rosy-cheeked Irish girl whom she made known as Molly and into whose charge she put Barbara. After a few preliminaries the girl took the new maid upstairs and throwing open the door of a pretty little room said to her in a rich brogue, "It's sorry I am fur ye but ye'll have to be shlapping alone. There's three of us an' yerr the odd one, an' it would be too crrowded intoirely in our room."

Barbara hastened to assure her that she was in no whit afraid to be alone, but did not add her private opinion that it was much pleasanter to have a room to herself. The possibility of being put in with a stranger had never occurred to her in her plannings and supposings.

"Oim the laundress," explained Molly. "Oill take yerr down an' interjuce yer to Bridget presently. The nayger who opened the dourrr is a Jappy wid a name as long as me arrum, an' the face of a wax-worrks on him; an' ye couldn't git a shmoile out of 'im if ye tried from now to St. Pathrrick's."

She went off about her work for awhile but came back in time to help Barbara don a smart white cap, turn-over collar and cuffs, and an apron with bretelles,

tied with strings as broad as a Sunday sash.

Barbara went down the staircase as though she were walking in a dream, and the feeling did not wear off until several days had passed and she began to be acclimated. She met Bridget, the cook, and supped with her and Molly in very friendly fashion. Kayasari, she found, roomed and ate with the coachman's family. After the meal, Molly who was the soul of good-nature, showed Barbara as many of her duties as time allowed and ended by leaving her in a beautiful dining room.

"Dinner's at a quahterr past siven tonight," she said. "Here's the keys, an' the Madam says she'll be down an' take a shquint at yer table beforr dinnerr-toime. Oill help ye on wid yer table-clarth. There's eight that will be aytin'."

"Eight that will be eighteen," thought the novice, "whatever can she mean?"

"Eight what, please?" she added aloud.

"Eight of the quahlity, eight of the gintry, eight people to feed," Molly explained, and Barbara grasped her meaning at the climax.

When the lady of the house came in she found her waitress crouching down and peering into the depths of the sideboard, evidently searching for something.

"What is it?" she asked.

"Please, ma'am, I can't find the castor, or the toothpicks."

Mrs. Protheroe stifled a smile and accounted for the absence of these articles; but she had much ado to keep from laughing out when she turned and saw the table. At each place was a compact little bunch of knife, fork and teaspoon; in every tumbler was a blooming calla of a napkin, Barbara's *chef-d'œuvre*, learned from a school friend who had worked in a restaurant; a bunch of spoons in a glass on one side of the center was balanced by a sugar-bowl on the other; eight breakfast plates in a pie and a steel knife for the lady opened the silver-drawer and taking butter completed the arrangement. The

out an array of oyster forks, soup, dessert, orange and berry spoons, tiny salt-cellars, cheese-knife, crumb-tray, and whatnot other instruments of refined civilization, she deftly set two places as models and left the other six to Barbara while she looked to the candles and flowers. "An old servant of mine will wait tonight; you may stand near the butler's door to help and learn by watching her," relieved an awful apprehension that was weighing on the new maid's heart.

From a coign of vantage Molly made known the *dramatis personæ* as they came and went before dinner. "The tahlest gentleman is Mистер Protheroe; the one tahler than him is his ildest son, Mистер Hubert; Masther Horace is at home but he's out tonight. Ow, but there's Miss Helena an' she looks like a quane, though it's ownly white swiss that her thdress is. That's Miss Margaret, God bless her. The big man's a jooge, and the fat little fehler crossin' the hohll is a capitalist, whatever that may be. The lady that Kayai joost let in is an arthur what wroites books. Dade no an' it's not a party, nor a chrishning, nor a wake; they do be havin' these sociables ahl the toime, an' they don't kape their bist clo'es fur Soonday. Play-actors, an' arthurs, an' milly-on-airs, an' gentlemen, is ahlways a dhroppin' in fur dinner orr to shpind the avening. There's foine sassoiety in ourr house."

Barbara went to her place in the dining room. She was so dazzled by the lights, and the dress and the unwonted surroundings, that when at length she was off duty and able to think, she found it hard to recollect what had taken place in the last few hours. But of one thing she was sure and that was that she was among very learned people because they talked so much. Miss Margaret, a bright school-girl, had asked what caused such dreadful strikes. The capitalist had given one answer, Mr. Hubert another, the judge had arbitrated, and the rest applauded. She had caught the terms, "Slav—Poles—Russian—Saxon—Roman—amalgama-

tion" (that was a puzzler) "nationality—willing to work for starvation wages—rights of man"—and a lot of kindred expressions that she had heard Eliphalet use in convincing Ganfer. What would she not give to understand what it all meant.

"Shure, they ta'k loike books," Molly assented when they went up stairs at ten o'clock. (Ten! what would the folks at home think of such hours?) "It's me to be oop till iliven this week an' you nixt. Whin you're settled ye'll git done yer wurrk about half-past eight. Wishin' yer good-night."

How Barbara slept!

A month flew swiftly by with plenty of spare minutes though not often spare hours in a day. Barbara would have been glad to do some methodical reading in these odd moments if only she had known how to set about it. As it was she picked up an old magazine here and a paper there and got what she could out of them. Her work was not light but it was so well ordered that, in common with the other servants, she knew just what was expected of her; and as a rule, just what time to call her own.

When Mrs. Protheroe paid her her first wages, she told Barbara that she was greatly pleased with her improvement and would give her fourteen dollars at the end of six months. Then after pointing out wherein she might yet improve she asked kindly, "Tell me how it is you are usually home so early on your Thursday out. Have you no friends in the city?"

"No, ma'am."

"Aren't you lonely? Though I must say you don't look so."

"No ma'am, thank you. I go for a good long walk and then I come back and sew or read."

"That sounds sensible. What do you read, romances?"

"Ma'am?"

"Do you read stories?"

"I haven't any to read, or else I should," answered the girl with a retrospective glance at the "Elsie Books," "Eight

Cousins," and "Young Girl's Library" (twenty-four volumes) of her acquaintance. "I have the magazine Miss Margaret gave me with the 'Landmarks of Old Boston,' in it, and I am trying to find the places when I go out walking."

Mrs. Protheroe looked up in surprise; she was not accustomed to waitresses with a turn for self-improvement; the modest autobiography given her at the Intelligence Office had impressed her favorably, but she took it for granted that the girl's great aim was to see a little of the world and to earn more than she could at home.

"Come to the library just before luncheon," she said, "and I will find a book that tells you more about them."

That evening Barbara made time to write to her grandfather's old friend Deacon Varney, and to enclose six dollars which she asked him to put in Barham Bank for her. "I am learning a great deal," she wrote, "not only about waiting but about everything else. But oh dear! there's so much I don't know. At first I tried to remember everything I heard, but I soon gave that up as impossible. Then a bright idea struck me; I bought a blank-book and every evening I set down in it anything I understand enough to catch; sometime I may find a way to get at what the notes mean."

A few days later she was on evening duty, and as frequently happened, the silent Japanese boy was sitting in the kitchen, intent on a book. Suddenly he rose, laid the volume before her and said in his odd, guttural tones—"What that mean?" Barbara spelled out Transcendentalism and shook her head. Kayasari looked impassive but he was evidently incredulous.

"You write. You not read?"

"Oh, yes," was the quick response, "indeed I do, but I don't know every word in the English language."

"You have dictionary? Mine over at John's."

"I have none, Kayasari."

"You no dictionary? How you find

words?" persisted the quiet little man.

"I don't find them. Look here," and she drew her note-book from under her box of superfine gilt-edged stationery, "I want to know what all these mean."

"I get my dictionary," and with a swift, noiseless step he left the room.

He returned in quick order with two small well-thumbed lexicons, Japanese-English and Japanese-French, by comparing which he came to a rapid decision as to the meaning of transcendentalism, as was shown by the explanation he gave to Barbara. Having accomplished this he handed over the books that she might find what she wanted, and resumed his studies. She took them with a joyful anticipation of the help they would give her, but as soon as she opened them she cried, "Oh, Kayasari, I cannot read either French or Japanese."

"I deeply regret your inability," was his polite, monotoned reply, as he took back the books and returned to his reading.

Barbara was curious to know what so deeply engrossed him, so in a few minutes she asked him what was his book. For answer he turned the title to her: "Literary Leaders of America."

"The prose of Emerson is good," he announced authoritatively, "but the poetry of Shakespeare is better than the poetry of Emerson."

"How do you know?" was her astonished query.

"I read Shakespeare in my country; I read Emerson at the Pilgrim Church here every week," answered Kayasari, making both *reads* in the present tense.

"Pilgrim Church! That's where I go."

"I have the inestimable honor to see you there," said the gentle Oriental, without varying a semitone in his voice.

"When do you read Emerson?"

"It is a few who meet and we do read and talk on Tuesdays. We read this book" (indicating "Literary Leaders") and we do write the exegesis—and we go on the Travels."

"It sounds fine," thought Barbara," but way above me."

Her intention to question him further was cut short by the drawing-room bell and when she came down her colleague had gone.

"I'll spend next Thursday afternoon in the library and have a good time with the dictionaries," she decided one morning as she was dusting. As she went to the housemaid's cupboard in the hall near her room to hang up her tools, an old book fell on to her head; in putting it up she found a long row of out-of-date encyclopedias on the shelf. "Ould roobish that was free to innysbody," Molly assured her. A forty-niner in quest of gold never experienced a more joyful thrill than did this girl when she came upon this find. As she glanced into one of the books and then noted that the row covered the alphabet she resolved to read from A to Z, thinking that in this wise she would compass the essentials of human learning from Alpha to Omega. But poor Barbie! The first article floored her and had it not been for a friendly picture of a threshing machine under *Agriculture* she would have put by the volume in despair. There came a time when the encyclopedia was one of her best helps and she laughed at this experience, but now it was a little tragedy.

"I am making very pleasant friends in the church," she wrote home about this time, "and have been out to supper several times. Our minister is fine." She had been going to say *elegant*, but remembered that Mrs. Protheroe had called up Miss Margaret for using the word inelegantly. "He is full of life and as smart as a steel trap—" Dear, dear! She crossed out the last phrase. A visitor had employed it one day at luncheon and some of the family had cited it as a proof that she was a very ordinary person—"and very smart. He called on me last week and has invited me to join his Tuesday Reading Club—but I guess that's beyond me. Sometimes I get very homesick, and life isn't all Fourth of July fireworks—but on the whole I am

very happy. . . ." Then in her own crude way she went on to say that she just loved her dining-room duties for they gave her the chance to hear the table talk of refined, and not infrequently, of very great people. The conversation that she now heard was simple and natural, concerning itself with human affairs without descending to petty personalities, touching on topics of world-wide interest. And she had come to see that most people do not know such an extraordinary amount as she had once supposed, and that learned men do not recite from books, but that they read the papers intelligently, not for the nasty murders but for the history of their own times, be it contained in accounts of automobile races, in the price of stocks, or in the foreign and domestic dispatches.

"I want the table to look especially nice tomorrow, Barbara," said her mistress who now left everything to her, "Sir Charles and Lady Wallingford, and Mr. Auchmuty will be here; also I expect Master Horace." Mr. Henry Auchmuty was a self-made man who began life on a farm and was now known as The Cotton King. Barbara was exceedingly anxious to see and hear him for he was always being quoted as a shining example of what a man could accomplish, and there was a sub-conscious idea in her brain that if one human being could evolve so much out of mind and matter what might not she, a fellow-creature, accomplish in a smaller way.

When Master Horace was inclined to shirk and came home with a second-rate report, Mr. Auchmuty was brought on the stage; how with no advantages he had hammered out an education, and what an education he had achieved. Horace made no pretense of saying that the biographies of Walter Scott and Goldsmith pleased him better. "Walter was slow, and Nolly was nowhere in school," was his lively defense—"and look where they stand now."

"That's all the English literature you know," teased Margaret.

"And it isn't English either," added

Helena, "for one was a Scotchman and the other an Irishman."

The gentleman came in on the evening of the dinner and looking round the warm comfortable dining-room said in a deep full voice, "It is good to be here."

"It must be a year since we last saw you," remarked the hostess as they drew up to the table.

"A year come Candlemas," corrected Margaret when grace had been said.

Auchmuty gave the damsel a comical look; but before he could make any remark, Horace, who was at the misogynistic age spoke up.

"The girls are High because the book-markers and altar-cloths are such lovely colors and the names of the days are so sweet. Hubert is Low because Polly Ketcham is and goes slumming."

"And you?" asked the visitor slyly.

"Broad," answered the lad promptly.

"I thought so," responded Auchmuty laughing. "But tell me, who is Polly Ketcham?"

The discreet Kayasari happened to be passing tabasco to Mr. Hubert at this juncture, giving that young gentleman a chance to turn from the eyes of the table and to confide to his left shoulder remarks that were neither brotherly nor complimentary. Barbara had given such a start at hearing a familiar name that she almost dropped a plate.

"She's the sweetest thing," exclaimed Helena. "She's lovely," said Margaret. "She certainly is," assented Mrs. Protheroe, "lovely in our American sense you know, Sir Charles."

"Wasn't she teaching?" asked the paterfamilias.

"No. She trained to be a kindergartner and intended to teach, but an uncle recently died and left a comfortable income to her and her mother. Now there is no need to earn her own living she is giving her time to the Settlement House children."

"Modeled on your own Toynbee Hall, Lady Wallingford," remarked the host to

the beautiful woman at his right. Then they all got talking about settlements, and the Salvation Army, and the growth of great cities, and the high prices of food, and the Tenement House Laws, and restricted immigration and a dozen kindred topics.

"Sociology is a mighty interesting subject," said Mr. Auchmuty when they came to a stop.

"Sociology! Good gracious!" thought the demure looking waitress, "why that's what 'Liph used to talk about to Ganfer, and I don't believe he ever studied sociology. Why even I know some of the answers," she added, throwing the sentiment into concrete form.

"A year ago is it," mused the Cotton King, reverting to the remark that came on with the oysters. "To look at you girls, one wouldn't believe it. No sign of spectacles or blue-stockings yet."

As nobody seemed to resent this allusion to her young ladies' hose, Barbara supposed it was all right but she made a mental note of it as a very personal remark.

"What fun your papers do poke at the Boston women," observed Lady Wallingford. "It is a shameless libel for they are simply charming."

"There is a skit that struck me as extremely droll, you know," chimed in Sir Charles. "A very pretty girl in one of your newly rich western towns is showing her books to an ultra-literary-looking Bostonian. 'Have you read Browning?' asks the latter. 'N-no,' is the timorous answer. 'Have you Praed?' says the inquisitor. 'Oh, no!' answers the frightened girl, 'I never tried that' —."

"Fancy!" murmured Lady Wallingford.

"That's a libel on both cities," pouted Helena.

"The greater the truth, the greater the libel," was Horace's sententious comment.

"*'Si non e' vero e ben trovato.'* It's a good story," summed up Auchmuty.

"Ratius doesn't see the joke because he does not know who Praed is," said Hubert,

glad to get a dig at his younger brother.

"I shan't be able to remember a fraction of the things I don't know tonight," sighed Barbara. "Oh dear, oh dear! Where *do* they learn it all."

But it was time for coffee and not for wondering, so she put her mind on her work. As she set a little Sèvres cup down for the tall Englishman he turned to Miss Helena saying, "Was it not one of your countrymen, Miss Protheroe, who told the steward on a liner to bring him a large cup of demi-tasse?"

"Very likely," she assented, "for there are all sorts and conditions of men in this broad land. But here's a Roland for your Oliver, Sir Charles. Once when father and mother were in Scotland, a little man from Birmingham sat next them on the coach from Loch Katrine to Aberfoyle, and pointed out places of interest to them. Going over the hills he jerked his thumb towards the valley and the heights beyond and said impressively 'Them's the Cossacks'."

"And what were they?" queried her sister.

"Ha, ha! The Trossachs, Miss Margaret," answered Sir Charles; "Brum-magen town is famed for its pinchbeck."

"That was on our wedding tour," said Mr. Protheroe.

"Too short a purse to go about in your own touring car then, Morgan; hey?" said his old friend.

"Yes, indeed. And to parody Burnand when he makes Helen expostulate with Menelaus—

'The auto, dear,
Though you may jeer,
Is not invented yet!'

"Only you should have left the comma out before *dear* to make it perfect," added his wife.

"Speaking of traveling, who is on a 'Reading Journey Through Italy'? I saw an annotated copy lying on the hall table," and Mr. Protheroe's eye glanced round the table but no one met it affirmatively. "It was an article in a magazine, evidently

one of a series, well illustrated and apparently very interesting. You girls ought to take it up to supplement Hare and Lawrence Hutton."

"What is the magazine, Morgan?" asked his wife.

"Choctaw, or some such name. It's a new one to me."

"Barbara," signed the madam, "get the book and hand it to your master."

As the maid laid it down she said quietly, "It belongs to Kayasari, sir."

Protheroe gave a surprised glance at his deft butler whose features remained decorously unmoved, but said nothing until the young man's duties called him from the room.

"The Yellow Peril menaces our prestige," he then declared in a low tone. "It is the invaluable Kaya who is doing Italy, and his notes smack of scholarship. Name of the journal? Let us see," and he turned to the cover—"The name is The Chaw-tauquan."

"Shautilauquan," corrected Auchmuty.

"New magazine indeed! It is one of my oldest and best friends. I tell you, Morgan," and his fist came down on to the table, "if it were not for that magazine and its reading courses, I should be a poor man on a poor farm as I was twenty-five years ago."

"That's high praise," commented Sir Charles, with a note of interrogation in his voice and attitude.

"Talk of Toynbee Hall, and the Salvation Army, and the Settlement, and the Kindergarten, they can't hold a candle to Chautauqua," continued the cotton magnate enthusiastically. "I am a pretty decent specimen of what the institution can produce, and there's hundreds more fellows—and women too—who owe all their advancement in life to it. I'll go farther than that; it is a potent factor in the advancement of the nation. How? I'll show you. Son gets hold of a circular, sends for the books, spends his evenings at home reading, interests father and mother, ropes them into the scheme—

family united. Mother picks up magazine waiting for kettle to boil or when the men are late for meals, forgets to lose her temper; goes to sewing circle, brags about what her boy is doing and the diplomas they are all going to get, sets all the other women pining for diplomas. Father airs what he picks up at the election primaries, talks about the racial composition of the nation as influencing voting, comes home feeling fine, and sets all the men gossiping to their wives about what a start-out the old man has made. Minister gets interested, forms a Round Table. Round Table sends delegates to Chautauqua—North, South, East and West, every state represented at the Rally. Union cemented. How's that?"

"It sounds Utopian," said Sir Charles. "Brings all classes together and levels all distinctions, that's the idea? But how do any but the leisure classes get time to read a four years' course and work for a parchment?"

"Little drops of water idea," responded Auchmuty. "It's all planned out for you and you pledge yourself to five minutes a day. The man who can't find that will spend ten in swearing at the cat. What I stated theoretically a minute ago is what happened actually in our village and I was the son who started the stone a-rolling. Our minister was called to a city pulpit two years after he had finished the course, because he had found something to put into his sermons. My diploma hangs in my den today."

"I don't see how a diploma could make you so rich," objected Horace, who had no hankering after such a document.

"No, my boy," assented his father, "nor does any other youth of your age. There is no hurry, you will some day."

"It was the habits it got me into," explained the successful man, "disciplined reading, the profitable employment of odd minutes, an interest in human affairs, a healthy attitude of mind, an awakening of the powers of observation, the enlarged ability to predict effects from cause, an in-

creased vocabulary, a better and less subjective view of my entity, the realization that I was an objective unit and part of a great plan and that if I grew less perfect than I was created the symmetry of the plan was marred."

They were all still for a minute or more, then Mrs. Protheroe rose and the ladies went into the drawing-room; the gentlemen stayed to talk, and Barbara came down from the skies into the kitchen.

The five minutes' scheme appealed to her; she thought of it as soon as she got up the next morning and after breakfast she lay in wait for Kayasari to ask him where he had obtained his magazine.

"My pastor he order it. You like you read mine."

"Thank you, I should like it very much," cried Barbara joyfully, and at the first opportunity he brought it to her. She took it eagerly—In the cover was a neat label on which was written "Property of Kayasari Tujita, Chautauqua Circle of the Pilgrim Church, Boston."

"Oh, Kayasari, is there a Circle in our church? Can any one join it?"

"I have reason to believe that no obstacle is opposed to the enrollment of any desirable person," came the measured answer.

"O'oh!! *When* do you meet?" said the eager Westerner.

"The reverend pastor is so beneficent as to order his time that he may convene the meeting on the Tuesday recurring twice in the month," was the slow speaking Oriental's answer.

"Everything is against me," wailed the disappointed girl. "That is not my evening out, and I cannot ask to change, because it is yours."

As this was an indisputable fact, her fatalistic hearer accepted it without comment and went off to clean windows. When that work was done he sat down to correct the Japanese proof of an article on "The Philosophy of Being," that he had translated from the *North American Review* for a Tokio journal.

But somehow through Bridget's friendly agency Barbara's dilemma and disappointment got to Mrs. Protheroe's ears. And the consequence was that Barbara was called upstairs and questioned, given the five dollars for her books and permission to go every second Tuesday unless she were especially needed at home.

"An' phwat's more," said Bridget, "the marrster sint do'n foive dahlers apiece to we three to privint a shinnanergan, says he."

"An' it's a foine beau Kayai 'ull be making furr ye of a Chuesday," said Molly.

"It's his afternoon out and he goes to the Japanese Mission and reads Chinese with some of his countrymen," answered Barbara, laughing, "so he won't be here to *eskarrt* me, Paddy."

"Howly Pether! Who'd 'a thought the naygur had as much sinse in him!"

It was a balmy spring evening when Barbara went to her first meeting. As there was ample time she strolled at a leisurely pace across the Common. How lovely everything looked! A sickle moon was outlined in the primrose western sky; nesting birds were twittering before they tucked their noisy heads under their wings, and a mellow-voiced robin was fluting his vespers from the top of a lofty tree. Underfoot the thick grass vied in tender color with the emerald knots of flowers bourgeoning out of the leafless sycamore-maples, while bushes of scarlet japonica flamed in the last of the daylight. Everything was young, and fresh, and sweet, and growing. What wonder that the young country girl felt a great throb of happiness pulse through her heart, though a sob rose in her throat at the same instant.

Eight months since she had left home. What would she not give to see her cousins, Mrs. Lathrop, the Deacon, Kitty Clover and Sheppie—and 'Liph. And yet how she loved her mistress, the family, the home atmosphere, and the refinement. How could she bear to leave them and

this beautiful old city, to go back to her narrow old life? A clock chimed three-quarters and awakened her to a sense of the present; she quickened her steps, and before the hour was being cordially welcomed by the friendly minister and such of the class as were yet there.

The Japanese and two friends sat a little way from the front, an elderly German couple on one side of Barbara and a man whose face was not in range nor far from her on the other. The exercises opened with the hymn, "Come my soul, thou must be waking," and after five minutes for business, the literary program started.

The young minister was an admirable leader; he flattered answers out of diffident followers, gave the eager a chance to be heard. He explained difficulties without being didactic and he constantly supplied new material for question and for thought.

Barbara was delighted; the book of the evening was "The Evolution of Industrial Society," and seeing the title she had feared it would be too deep, as she phrased it. But it proved to be entirely within her comprehension, and the debates that passages in it provoked were highly interesting, especially as they were timed and had to be brief. Following a law in dynamics, what they lost in time, they gained in power. Mr. Kunito read a short résumé of the Japanese War news; somebody else gave three posers on the reading matter in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, answers to be handed in next week and by this time the session was over.

"Before we rise let me have the pleasure of introducing three new members to our Circle," said the leader, bowing in the direction of each as he proceeded to name them. "Mr. Kurisaki Togi of Nippon, Miss Barbara Cortwright at present living in Boston, and Mr. Eliphalet Borden who has just come from Lowell to become a fellow-townsmen."

"Barbara!" said her neighbor.

"O 'Liphalet!" squealed Barbara, but

the noise of wooden chairs being pushed aside prevented anybody from hearing or noticing them.

"Which way do you go?" he asked after they had gripped hands like two shipwrecked sailors who meet on an island.

"Beacon Street? Let us say good night to the parson, and I will take you home."

What explanations, and conversations, and interrogations those two did crowd into their walk! They beat Mrs. Mangnall in their prodigal use of question-marks; but they came to a full stop at last when they reached the house in Beacon Street.

"You may call for me on Sunday in time for evening service, if you like," said Barbara who was fairly treading on air after this doubly happy evening.

"I may, may I. Supposing I've promised some nice Boston girl to call for her?"

"Bring her too, and we'll get acquainted. Good night."

And so it came about that in her odd minutes Barbara read for two years and covered a four years' course, and once a week Eliphalet came and sat in the servants' dining room or the kitchen and straightened out notes with her. And all the Protheroes got deeply interested in the young people. One fine day there came a diploma from Chautauqua that everybody must look at and which went into a neat frame on Barbara's wall. Kayasari shot ahead of the others by a year, and left to attend a New York university. Molly declared that his heart had gone and cracked when he set eyes on Mister Borrdon—a romance of Celtic origin.

Eliphalet had been promoted to the Boston office and was drawing a good salary. "You see I started with a high school education and a year at a commercial school," he would say modestly when he was congratulated or praised. "He does his work well and on time," was his chief's dictum. On more than one occasion he had taken a wise initiative, and on one memorable day when walking delegates

were prowling round and the men in the factory looked ugly, he had shown such a notable measure of fearlessness and resource that his "boss" had marked him for immediate advancement. Out of his two weeks' vacation he spent one with his happy parents and the other was devoted to visiting such mills and other plants as would allow him within their gates. The consequence was that he knew more of the inner workings and the minutiae of his firm's business than would ever have been required of him in his position of book-keeper. He was deeply interested in labor problems and social conditions and after he had been in Boston for ten months, took up his residence as a worker in a Settlement House.

At first he bore himself aggressively toward the Harvard men whom he met there, forgetting that it was no more their fault to have been born well-off than it was his to have been born poor, and that it was a common purpose that brought them together. But coming to know them through association in the work and meeting them at the dinner table on an equality as regarded hunger and the desire to appease it, this attitude was soon relaxed and ultimately changed.

Meantime Barbara had advanced to eighteen dollars a month and her banker, the Deacon, writing to acknowledge a remittance, remarked that she was growing so rich that next thing they knew she would be coming back to buy up Barham. But the damsel had other views in mind. She did go home once when the family went to Europe, but the next summer they took her with them to the cottage at Bar Harbor where for the first time she looked upon the ocean in all its glory. Now the third summer was approaching, and having decided to carry out her intention of going through high school, she took counsel with her mistress as to her best course. As a result of their deliberations, in the end of June she bade a tearful farewell to her family, a saucy good-bye to Eliphalet, and went off to the Adirondacks with a

high school teacher who was to coach her in return for her playing the lady's-maid.

In the autumn she came back, and on the strength of one year at Barham, her coaching and her Chautauqua diploma, she was allowed to enter the third year class in the Boston High School, having near-by lodgings with the widow of a Quaker store-keeper. Here she studied for two busy years, summers and all; till at last on one bright June day, dressed in a simple lawn dress, she walked up to the platform and bore off from it a long-looked for trophy, her diploma.

Almost all her friends were there and thronged about her with congratulations; and, joyful surprise, who should step up to speak to her but Mrs. Protheroe and Miss Margaret with a large basket of fruit and a bunch of flowers from the conservatory.

"When you see Mr. Auchmuty again, Miss Margaret, will you please tell him that what he said about the Chautauqua Reading Course one night at dinner is the cause that has produced this effect," and she indicated her diploma. "I was getting fearfully discouraged for I seemed to be unable to find any path that did not end in a dead wall, or any plan of studying that did not require time and money to carry it out. As long as I live I shall

try to keep up with the Required Readings and if I cannot afford the books, I will keep up the habit with whatever comes to hand."

Then she thanked Mrs. Protheroe for all her kindness, took leave of her friends and walked home accompanied by a fellow-graduate and Eliphalet who carried the basket.

"Good-bye, Barbie. Guess you'd better go in for a course of learning to keep house now," said 'Liph at the gate when the other graduate had gone on.

"I am going to teach now," answered Barbara. It is woman's holiest vocation."

"And well paid."

"It is not the money, Eliphalet. It is the thought that I can inspire some soul to soar above its environment when it would otherwise grovel in the mire of this loamy universe," said Barbara, with a rapt expression, unconsciously culling from the graduates' essays.

"All right, my dear one," agreed Eliphalet. "Any time you want a pupil I'll do the soaring if you will keep on doing the inspiring. Here's the first golden seal for the course," and he caught her to him and kissed her.

"O, 'Liph!" she cried, pushing him away, with a dancing light in her eyes as she looked at the crushed roll in her hand, "You have done for my diploma!"

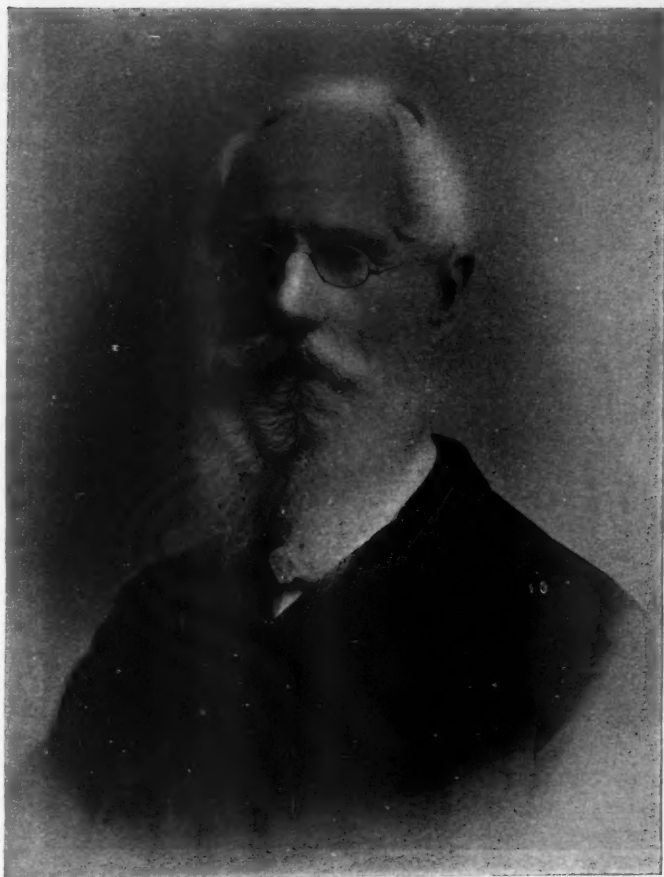
QUEEN SUMMER

By Edwin L. Sabin

The azure skies
Are her wonderful eyes.
The flood of the sun
Is her hair undone.
When the long grass dips
It is there she trips.
When the ripples quiver
She skims the river.
When murmur the leaves
They have touched her sleeves.
In the wildwood throats
We may catch her notes;

In the breeze, the bliss
Of her shy soft kiss.
Of the moth and the thrush,
Of the noontide hush,
Of the towering thunder
And the glad lea under,
Of the locusts' tune
And the fireflies' rune,
Of the day's hot light
And the musky night,
Of the blue and the green,
She is queen, she is queen.

Modern European Idealists



KARL HILTY

Karl Hilty was born in Chur, Switzerland, in 1833. He became a student of philosophy and law at Göttingen, Heidelberg, London, and Paris. He then was an attorney in his native city, 1855-1874. Since 1874 he has been professor of national law at the University of Berne, is chief of the department of military justice, and since 1890 a member of the house of representatives. He became world renowned by his excellent work "Das Glück," in which he shows in the most charming (non-theological) language of our day the secret of true happiness. It is solid old Bible ethics which this eminent Christian scholar presents in a way which has secured him the attention of the German world. Professor Hilty is one of the leaders in the organized struggle against alcoholism in Switzerland. At present there is a bill of his introduction before the house of representatives in Berne, granting the right of local option to the cantons and municipalities of Switzerland. By his great literary and political influence he has been a rare blessing to his people and to the world.

Modern European Idealists



PETRI KETTENFIER ROSEGGER

Petri Kettenfier Rosegger was born in Alpel, Steiermark, July 31, 1843, in a farm house. His mother, a Catholic, knew all the Bible stories, and innumerable legends, fairy tales, and songs by heart, and kindled her boy's imagination with them. His "mania" for reading was soon excelled by that for writing. He wrote "heaps" of stories (without any schooling except that of his mountain village) and with a brush he had made of his own hair illustrated almanacs that he had written. While a mere child he became the apprentice of a tailor, wandering with him from house to house over the mountains, making and mending clothes. But in time his rare literary talent came to the notice of friends who combined efforts to send him to a business college at Graz. From there he got such excellent testimonials as to his unusual literary knowledge and poetical talent that no business man dared to employ him. But soon his charming poetical publications in his native dialect opened the way for him and laid the German world at his feet. He is one of the very best popular writers the German world ever had, religious in his catholic way, charming, fascinating to the extreme, loved and admired by everybody. He built a new school house for his native village, and a fine church for the Protestants of Mürzzuschlag. In the sixty years of his life he has given the German people seventy books, every one a jewel of lasting beauty and value. He says, "I most firmly believe that fountain which incessantly springs from my pen is blood of my heart. You may think it water because it has been flowing over the world without ceasing these thirty years. But do not suppress the gush of my poetical veins for any length of time, else it will be my death. I have excused myself in former times for every new book I published. But he is a fool who excuses himself every year for the fact that he exists. For me to exist and to write poetry are identical."

A Native American Institution

By Hugo Münsterberg

From "The Americans," translated by Edwin B. Holt.

NOW, all this instruction of the child before he goes to school is much less significant and less widely disseminated than those thousand-fold modes of instruction which are carried on for the development of men and women after they have passed their school days. Any one who knows this country will at once call to mind the innumerable courses of lectures, clubs of study, Chautauqua institutions, university extension courses, women's clubs, summer and correspondence schools, free scientific lectures, and many other such institutions which have developed here more plentifully than in any other country. After having dwelt on the kindergartens, one is somewhat tempted to think of these as men and women gardens. There is really some resemblance to a sort of intellectual garden, where no painful effort or hard work is laid out for the young men and women who wander there carelessly to pluck flowers. But it is, perhaps, rather too easy for the trained person to be unjust to such informal means of culture. It is really hard to view the latter in quite the right perspective. Whosoever has once freed himself from all prejudices, and looked carefully into the psychic life of the intellectual middle classes, will feel at once the incomparable value of these peculiar forms of intellectual stimulation, and their great significance for the self-perfection of the great masses.

While the kindergarten was imported from Germany, the university extension movement came from England. This movement, which was very popular about a decade ago, is decidedly now on the wane. Those forms of popular education which are distinctly American have shown themselves to possess the most vigor. There is one name which, above all others, is characteristic of these native institutions. It is Chautauqua. This is the old

Indian name for a lake very pleasantly situated in the State of New York, about two hours by train from Buffalo. The name of the lake has gone over to the village on its banks, the name of the village has been carried over to the system of instruction which was first begun there, and now every institution is called Chautauquan which is modeled after that system. Even today the school at Chautauqua is the fountain-head of the whole movement. Every summer, and particularly through July and August, when the school-teachers have their vacation, some ten thousand men and women gather together to participate in a few weeks of recreation and intellectual stimulation. The life there is quiet and simple; concerts and lectures are given in the open air in an amphitheater which seats several thousand, and there are smaller classes of systematic instruction in all departments of learning. The teachers in special courses are mostly professors. The lecturers in the general gatherings are well-known politicians, officials, scholars, ministers, or otherwise distinguished personalities. For the sake of recreation, there are excursions, dramatic performances, and concerts. A few hours of systematic work every day serve as a stimulus for thought and culture, while the mutual influence of the men and women who are so brought together and the whole atmosphere of the place generate a real moral enthusiasm.

The special courses which range from Greek, the study of the Bible, and mathematics, to political economy, philosophy, and pedagogics, are supplemented on the one hand by examinations from which the participators get a certificate in black and white which is highly prized among teachers; and on the other side, by suggestions for the further carrying on by private reading of the studies which they have selected. The enthusiastic banner-



BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT

Indianapolis, Indiana. Chancellor Chautauqua Institution.



DR. GEORGE E. VINCENT

Chicago, Illinois. Professor University of Chicago.

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bearer of Chautauqua is still today one of its founders, Bishop Vincent. He has done more than any one else toward bringing harmony into the monotonous and intellectually hungry lives of hundreds of thousands throughout the country, and especially of public school teachers. And in this work the instruction, the religious strengthening, the instillation of personal contentment; patriotic enthusiasm, esthetic joy in life, and moral inspiration, are not to be separated.

When Theodore Roosevelt, who was then the governor of New York, spoke in the Chautauqua amphitheater to more than ten thousand persons, he turned enthusiastically to Bishop Vincent and said, "I know of nothing in the whole country which is so filled with blessing for the nation." And when he had finished, the whole audience gave the Chautauqua salute; ten thousand handkerchiefs were

waved in the air—an extraordinary sight, which in Chautauqua signifies the greatest appreciation. This custom began years ago, when a deaf scholar had given a lecture, and while the thundering applause was sounding which the speaker himself could not hear, Bishop Vincent brought out this visible token of gratification; and this form of applause not only became a tradition there, but also spread to all other Chautauqua institutions throughout the country. Today there are more than three hundred of these, many of them in beautifully situated summer resorts, and some equipped with splendid libraries, banquet halls, casinos, and clubs. Some of these concentrate their energies in particular lines of learning, and of course they are very different in scope and merit. And nevertheless the fundamental trait of idealism shows through all these popular academies.



DR. W. H. HICKMAN

Jamestown, New York. Former Chancellor
DePauw University.



CLEMENT STUDEBAKER

South Bend, Indiana. Treasurer of the Stude-
baker Bros. Mfg. Co.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

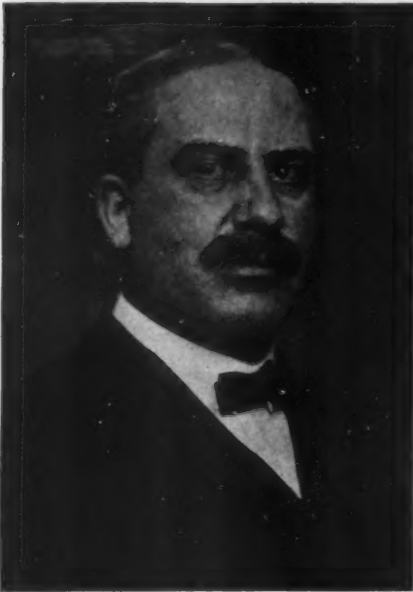
Chautauqua Institution: A Permanent Educational Factor

By W. H. Hickman

EVERY educational institution that comes to a large permanent life, has to pass through a trial period. Its friends are not certain of its location, patronage, financial support and mission for civilization, till these things are thoroughly established. Then the larger life comes.

Chautauqua Institution, founded by Bishop John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller more than thirty years ago, has abundantly demonstrated its mission—by the wisdom of its location, the reach of its patronage, the strength of its financial support and the extent of its achievements.

The corporation has over two hundred acres of land and all the equipment for city and school. It has sidewalks, sewer system, water works, heating and lighting plants, telephone, telegraph and express offices, hotel accommodations and school buildings, some of which are constructed out of the most enduring material. There are about six hundred cottages on the grounds, belonging to private families. Many of them are constructed out of permanent material and some would rank among the best homes in cities. At least five hundred people spend the winter there. It is a rest city, a play-ground, a festival in the woods, a school house, a



IRA M. MILLER

Akron, Ohio. Secretary of the Aultman-Miller Buckeye Co.



JOSEPH C. NEVILLE

Chicago, Illinois. Walworth & Neville Manufacturing Co.

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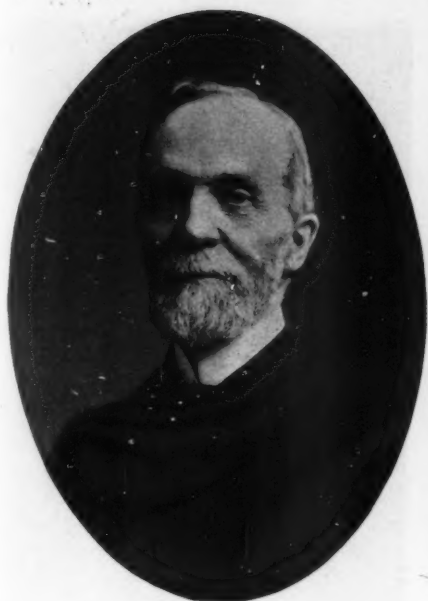
workshop, a center of Bible study and Christian enthusiasm, all in direct connection with the outside world by lake steamers, electric railways and trunk lines.

There are over two hundred Chautauquas scattered through the states and territories, modeled more or less after the original institution. They are all in country localities, for they do not flourish near great cities.

They take the great men of pulpit, platform and press, through the country; they take the best artists of song and public speech; the presidents of our universities, with their teachers; take the methods and matter of the college, domestic science for the home, arts and crafts for industrialism, to people of all classes. From them great teachers and leaders of the nation have a rare opportunity of addressing multitudes of people and of feeling the

touch of inspiration and enthusiasm which comes from dealing with eager, appreciative, plastic intelligence. They realize that true America sits in the audiences which they address in July and August. The assemblies gathered together in this way are thus enabled to see and hear men of world wide reputation, leaders of the generations, whom they would never see or hear without seeking the opportunity by long travel and great expense. The people whose desire for instruction is thus stimulated, come to the higher institutions of learning in great numbers. They exert strong influences in the renewal and purifying and uplifting of city life. Chautauqua has cost them just enough to make them eager and alert to get the largest benefit from lectures and school associations.

Next to the public school, Chautauqua Institution, with its reading circle, its



CHESTER D. MASSEY

Toronto, Canada. President Massey-Harris Company.



FRANK W. HIGGINS

Albany, New York. Governor of the State of New York.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

schools, platform, its civic and altruistic movements, is the most effective instrument in the country for advancing popular education. It offers special courses to Sunday school teachers; and at least twenty per cent of the money spent on the platform and schools, is for matter intended for ministers and Bible students. The normal department for school teachers alone has 2,300 teachers for four weeks, under men of national reputation as specialists in their several departments.

Dr. Gunsaulus, President of Armour Institute, stated that eighty-five per cent. of the recent sophomore class of his school attributed their awakening and subsequent registration at the institute to the Chautauqua assemblies in their neighborhoods. At least twenty of the most prominent ministers of Chicago came from localities where there were Chautauquas.

These statements would doubtless hold

good in many of the great cities and schools of our land. The Chautauqua movement to the young manhood and young womanhood of the country is as a prophet calling for higher ideals and better preparation for the activities of life.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Reading Circle is the pioneer and prototype of the thousands of reading circles, clubs and guilds now more or less federated in state and nation. Chautauqua Institution brings to the people through the C. L. S. C., selected matter prepared by the best authors. It gives them the "college outlook" in English, the elements of a liberal education. About fifty thousand have graduated from the four years' course required, and at least 285,000 people have taken more or less of the required reading. There are today at least twenty-five thousand readers of C. L. S. C. material—two thousand pages this year



T. N. ARNOLD
Ridgway, Pennsylvania. Capitalist.



WARREN F. WALWORTH
Cleveland, Ohio. Walworth & Neville Mfg.
Company.

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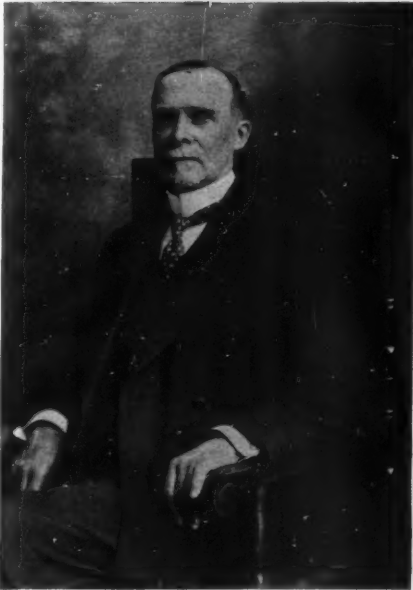
of prepared matter in art, science, literature and history, put into four volumes, with collateral reading, supplemented and amplified by the monthly CHAUTAUQUAN magazine; and we know not how many thousands are reading parts of the Chautauqua course without reporting to us. Twenty minutes a day for four years will carry one through the reading course, which leads to a diploma.

The Chautauqua movement has taken root in Canada, South America, England, Australia, Japan, India, South Africa, Russia. Indeed, the movement is starting among all civilized peoples.

All the Chautauquans, at home and abroad, depend more or less upon the Chautauqua Institution for suggestions and formulation of new movements, guidance in practical life and inspiration for higher ideals. The time has come, therefore, when the institution must take on a larger life. The income from all reliable

sources is about \$115,000 per year. Nearly all of this money is spent on the program and care of the institution. The trustees are planning its endowment. Its mission cannot be fulfilled from the resources of the gate fees, rents and commissions. It now has \$65,000 in permanent endowment. It is not an organization for profit, but a benevolent and educational institution. There is no stock nor dividends, but all of its net earnings go to its expanding life. It is not sectarian, but pan-denominational and thoroughly Christian.

In Chautauqua Institution is offered a unique opportunity for gifts to help solve the problems of popular education—so vital in a democratic government and so necessary for the civilization of the world. There are thousands of people who would like to help make our civil institutions abiding, if they were sure such gifts would be sacredly guarded in the years to



GEORGE GREER

New Castle, Pennsylvania. District Manager
American Sheet and Tin Plate Co.



WILLIAM J. CORNELL

Chautauqua, New York. Postmaster.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

come. The trustees submit a plan for gifts to the endowment fund, in which they guarantee to the beneficiary the security of the gift.

Givers are divided into several classes:

The first is prepared to give in small or large sums, cash, with no further stipulation than that the principal of the gift should be kept in permanent endowment funds, and the interest used for the larger life of Chautauqua.

The second includes those who want to give now, but who are limited in circumstances so that they need to have some income on their money or property while they live. Chautauqua Institution will take such gifts, whether in property or cash, and pay a reasonable annuity on them. The guarantee of Chautauqua trustees is as good as that of a national bank.

The third are those who wish to give, but on account of circumstances are not able to give during their life time. The

trustees have provided a bond whereby such benefactions may be received after death. It is simpler and safer than a will.

The fourth are other friends who desire to contribute cash to the permanent endowment fund, but who prefer to pay in installments. The endowment is made to suit the giver in small or greater sums.

The fifth are contributors who wish to give to permanent buildings and to name such buildings. The trustees will grant this privilege and will be glad to enter into correspondence on such cases.

MAKING A WILL

The following form of will should be used where the giver desires to leave the control of the money entirely to the trustees.

"I give and bequeath to Chautauqua Institution, of Chautauqua, New York, the sum ofdollars."

Where the giver desires to have his



C. D. FIRESTONE
Columbus, Ohio. President of the Columbus
Buggy Co.



WILLIAM THOMAS
Meadville, Pennsylvania. Banker and Manu-
facturer.

TRUSTEES OF

gift made a part of the Endowment Fund, the following form should be observed:

"I give and bequeath to Chautauqua Institution, of Chautauqua, New York, for the benefit and as a part of its Endowment Fund, the sum of dollars."

NOTE.—In making a will, great care should be taken to have it conform to the laws of the state where it is executed.

All communications concerning endowments or permanent property, should be addressed to DR. W. H. HICKMAN, President of Trustees, Chautauqua, New York.

Summer Schools

By George E. Vincent

[From a monograph entitled "Summer Schools and University Extension," printed for the Department of Education, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904.]

THE student of institutions is tempted to discover obscure origins and to trace beguiling analogies. Thus the Olympian festivals of ancient Greece, the philosophical schools of Athens, the medieval universities all have been suggested as remote foreshadowings of American summer schools. However fascinating the tracing

of such parallels may be, the truth is that summer schools as they are known in the United States are the growth of practically the last thirty years. They have sprung up in response to varying demands and to meet widely different ends. They have passed gradually from an early or spontaneous stage into certain types and organization until they are recognized



JULIUS KING

Cleveland, Ohio. Julius King Optical Company.



ELIOTT C. HALL

Jamestown, New York. Jamestown Worsted Mills.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

as a part—although a somewhat unrelated part—of the educational system of the United States.

The specific demands which have called summer schools into being fall into certain groups. University teachers in supplementing their regular work have gathered students about them in the long vacation, and in later years the universities themselves have established summer instruction. Again, the need of better training for public school teachers has created not only institutes but also summer schools which prepare teachers for professional examinations, and in other ways afford means of advancement.

Furthermore, groups of people with common interests, schools of thought, societies for promoting reform and other organizations have deepened the loyalty of their members and carried on a propaganda by means of summer gatherings. So, too, individual teachers with their as-

stants have gone to the country to teach languages, music and art. Finally, religious bodies and educational institutions dominated by religious motives have played an important part in summer school enterprises.

These varied demands are today met by scores of institutions, some of which combine many different functions, while others are devoted to special purposes. By inevitable processes of experiment and imitation, uniformities have begun to appear, and the conventionalizing stage is already well advanced. Perhaps the most striking feature of this organizing movement has been the tendency to bring summer schools into closer relation with the institutions of higher education. Indeed, the summer school movement is only one aspect of that democratizing of the higher education which finds expression also in reading circles, in university extension, in the library movement, in social settlements



J. FRANKLIN HUNT

Chautauqua, New York. Vice-President of the State Bank of Mayville.



E. G. DUSENBURY

Portville, New York. Lumber Merchant and Banker.

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and other agencies for bringing the intellectual, esthetic and moral resources of the few into the possession of the many.

THE GROWTH OF SUMMER SCHOOLS

If we take into account summer excursions undertaken by university professors of geology and biology in company with groups of students, we can push the beginnings of summer instruction into the first half of the nineteenth century. Thus, Professors Marsh and Dana of Yale, Professor Orton of Vassar, and Professor Agassiz of Harvard, were accustomed to take with them into the field small groups of their most promising students.

In 1869 summer instruction in geology was conducted in Cambridge under Harvard auspices. In connection with this work expeditions were made to western Massachusetts. In 1871 the Massachusetts institute of technology gave field instruction in metallurgy and mining in parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, while two years later Professor Lewis

Agassiz opened his zoölogical laboratory on Penikese Island in Buzzards Bay. In 1874 the first Chautauqua assembly held a ten days' session on Chautauqua Lake in southwestern New York. This was destined to prove a center from which a peculiar type of summer institution has spread to all parts of the country. In 1876 Dr. Sauveur established at Amherst, Mass., a school of the specialized type designed to deal wholly with linguistic study, the chief stress being laid upon French and German, although the classical languages, as well as Italian and Spanish, were included in the curriculum. A year later the University of Virginia established summer teaching in chemistry, while during the same season an institution of the Chautauqua type was founded at Lakeside, Ohio, and in Chicago the first summer school of oratory was opened under the auspices of the Soper school. At Martha's Vineyard in 1878 the needs of public school teachers



FRANK M. POTTER

Chautauqua, New York. Fish and Game Commissioner.



NOAH F. CLARK

Haverford, Pennsylvania. Oil Producer and Capitalist.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

were first definitely provided for in a summer school of pedagogy. And during the same season three assemblies on the Chautauqua plan appeared in Indiana, Kansas and California. A summer gathering of a new kind was established at Concord, Mass., in 1879 by a group of men and women interested in the idealistic philosophy. For the next eight years few new schools were established. In 1887 the Harvard medical school established summer courses, and in 1888 a marine laboratory began its work at Wood's Holl, Mass. In 1889 the Massachusetts institute of technology offered summer courses in engineering. In 1890 a number of new institutions appeared in different parts of the country. The first natural science camp for boys was inaugurated on the shores of Canandaigua lake; the Shinnecock summer school of art began its work on Long Island; the Art academy of Cincinnati established summer instruction; the State university of Indiana offered

summer courses at Bloomington; the Drake university of Des Moines, Iowa, announced a summer school of methods designed especially for school teachers; the Kansas state normal school at Emporia entered the same field; the Young Men's Christian Association held its first student conference at Lake Geneva, Wis., and another Chautauqua assembly appeared at Madison, S. D. The next year saw continued activity in the spread of summer institutes. Schools of methods were established in Boston and in Evanston, Ill. Hull House, the social settlement of Chicago, held its first summer school at Rockford, Ill., while at Grand Rapids, Mich., a summer school for kindergarten training was opened. During the same season the State university of Minnesota began to offer regular summer courses.

In 1892 the Catholic summer school of America announced lecture courses and classes. The school was held at Cliff



COL. JAMES M. GUFFEY
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Capitalist and Oil
Producer.



CAPT. F. W. HYDE
Jamestown, New York. Cashier Chautauqua
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Haven, N. Y. Clark university, at Worcester, Mass., and Ohio university, at Athens, joined the ranks of higher institutions providing higher instruction. The Y. M. C. A. held student conferences at Northfield, Mass., and at Asheville, N. C. In 1893 the number of centers for summer teaching multiplied rapidly. Teachers' institutes at Chautauqua assemblies were added to the list of summer schools. The University of Nebraska also opened its doors to vacation students. The season of 1894 saw new teachers' training schools established in Massachusetts, North Carolina and Colorado. The University of Michigan for the first time announced summer courses. The next year a summer theological seminary was opened at Newburgh, N. Y., while the most notable event of the season was the inauguration by the state of New York of two institutes for teachers, one at Chau-

tauqua and the other at Thousand Island Park. During this season the University of Indiana set up a biological station on Winona Lake, Ind.; the Catholics announced a summer school at Detroit; the University of Michigan gave summer courses in law, and a school for library training was opened at Madison, Wis.

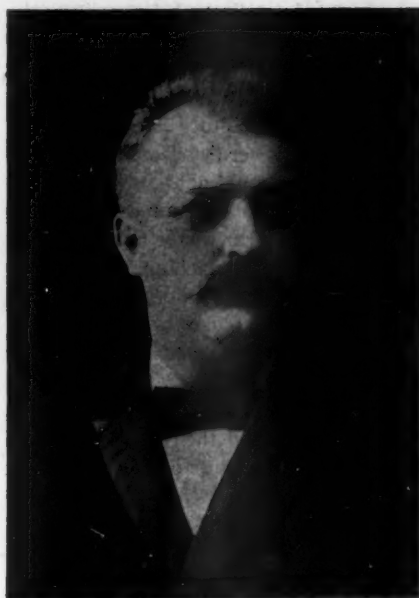
During the season of 1896 the New York State library gave instruction in library methods at Albany; a school of comparative religions was established at Elliot, Me., and the University of Illinois began to offer vacation courses. A year later the Jewish Chautauqua began its annual session at Atlantic City, N. J.

In 1898 the Cleveland summer school of library science held its first session. The next season the University of California adopted the summer school policy. In 1900 Columbia university, New York, and Cincinnati university opened their doors



A. M. SCHOYER

Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. General Superintendent Pennsylvania Lines.



S. FRED NIXON

Westfield, New York. Speaker New York State Assembly.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

to summer students. The Brooklyn institute established a biological laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor. Throughout this entire period each year saw a number of Chautauqua assemblies founded in various parts of the country, and many more or less ephemeral schools of art, music, industrial training, etc., sprang up. The whole history of the movement serves to emphasize the fact already mentioned, that schools have developed in response to local needs and as a result of waves of imitation spreading from one end of the country to the other.

THE THEORY OF SUMMER SCHOOLS

It is characteristic of human nature to solve problems, to develop institutions and then to seek a reason for the thing that has been done. We have seen that summer schools sprang up in response to certain needs. It was inevitable that the conservative elements in the community

should resist the new idea. At the beginning, college and university men were naturally skeptical concerning summer schools. Thirty years ago the democratic tendency in higher education was far less developed than it is today. The old aristocratic traditions were still dominant. The college professor and the college graduate were suspicious of popular education. These are some of the points which were raised against summer schools: they would encourage superficiality in education; would foster the idea that the higher education after all is comparatively a simple matter, and that a summer course would go far toward accomplishing the results achieved by a whole year of resident study. It was insisted that thousands of people would be induced merely to dabble in intellectual pursuits. This would beget in these ephemeral students a kind of arrogance which would be noth-

ing short of intellectual hypocrisy. In short, these brief courses would turn out vain and complacent persons who would not only be insincere themselves, but would bring true culture into disrepute.

Moreover, the critics feared that competent teachers could not be secured. Men engaged in university and college work throughout the year ought not to assume further burdens of teaching; those likely to be engaged for the work would be of the cheap and "popular" type, intellectual middlemen mediating between the university and the vulgar herd. Then, too, the majority of the students, school teachers, ought not to spend their time of rest in continued confinement to the class room. The long vacation was regarded as a time of sacred idleness, not to be employed in intellectual work of any kind. Still other critics who were not wholly unsympathetic, pointed out the dangers of unrelated summer study. The absence of a fixed curriculum, the application of the elective system without supervision, seemed to them to make for a kind of mental dissipation, a sort of intellectual "sloppiness," which could not fail to be a real menace. There were even a few who seemed to fear that by summer study many would be led to dispense with regular college courses, substituting vacation pursuits for the more serious and persistent academic work. Then there was, from certain supersensitive sources, a kind of sarcasm and ridicule heaped upon the whole idea.

In reply to these criticisms the advocates of the summer school movement urged that superficiality was at best a relative term, and that while summer study could not be expected in the main to make for profound scholarship, yet concentration upon a single pursuit for six weeks might result in distinct progress toward the mastery of many a subject. The evils of diffused effort were frankly recognized, and attempts were made to guard against the dangers involved. Much was made of the value of informal personal contact be-

tween students and teachers of strong individuality. It was asserted that summer schools so far from competing with the regular college courses, would popularize higher education and increase the number of college students. The important influence of social contact between students from various parts of the country was also urged. Then, too, it was insisted that in almost all summer schools there is a combination of study with recreation; that the conditions of summer study are so different from those of the winter work of teachers that under wise regulation summer school study may be made genuinely recreative. Moreover, the great national summer schools were described as "clearing houses of ideas" and "nerve centers" for the control of public opinion. Under these somewhat commercial or biological figures we have expressed the important truth that professional and intellectual enthusiasm are greatly stimulated and made more effective by such contact as the summer schools provide. Of late years more has been heard of the loss of time involved in the long vacation. It has been pointed out that this long vacation originally grew out of economic and social conditions which have been greatly modified; that it is not, therefore, a sacrosanct period which may not be encroached upon. Vacation schools for children, summer camps and other places for juvenile instruction are now common. These are but another form under which the summer school idea is finding recognition. On the whole, the critics have served a useful purpose in pointing out dangers which have existed and still lurk in summer schools, but experience has demonstrated that these objections are not valid, and that the dangers which they impute may be either avoided or minimized.

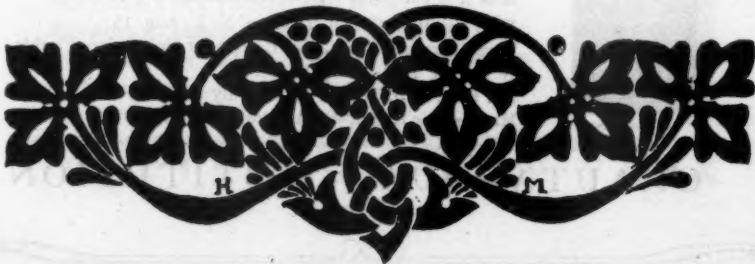
THE FUTURE OF SUMMER SCHOOLS

It is never safe to make prediction as to the future of human institutions. It is possible, however, to suggest the projection of a curve of tendency. The facts

seem to warrant the following general predictions:

1. The number of summer schools will not continue to increase rapidly. The statistics given by the University of the State of New York show a diminution in the number of schools reporting. In 1893 there were 105; in 1896, 251; in 1900, 105. If we except the multiplication of so-called Chautauqua assemblies of the local, commercial type, we shall find that the weaker schools are yielding to the competition of the larger and stronger institutions. The result seems likely to be that a few strong schools in each state will serve the purpose of summer instruction. This in itself is an encouraging sign.
2. There is undoubtedly a tendency to strengthen the teaching staffs in summer schools. Thus, at the universities an increasing number of professors of higher rank are taking the places which at first were filled almost exclusively by young instructors. In the case of summer schools not directly connected with universities, the practice is to secure stronger men, chiefly from well-known educational institutions.
3. Summer instruction tends to come more and more directly under the control of colleges and universities; that is, to be incorporated in the regular educational system of the country. The utilizing of the university plants, the economies of administration, etc., will inevitably lead to this result.
4. The state, notably in the middle west, may be expected to give increasing support to summer schools especially for public school teachers. Here, again, the summer institutes will be assimilated and incorporated into the normal school system.
5. It seems likely that the tendency to specialize which characterizes all modern movements will play a part in the development of summer schools. There is sufficient evidence at hand, some of which has already been cited, to show that certain schools and certain universities will offer unusually rich opportunities in some one subject or group of subjects, as, for example, the Cornell summer department of geography.
6. With the admission of history, art, expression, physical culture, to the list of college and university subjects, schools which deal especially with these departments will be drawn into closer relations with higher educational institutions.
7. In spite of this general tendency a few strong centers may be expected to persist as independent institutions, offering instruction under college and university auspices, maintaining religious exercises in close association with the leading churches and fostering a community life which shall have a distinctive and traditional value.

Above all, the one great tendency which seems to be revealed by facts of past and present is that toward a more intimate and direct relationship, organic or personal, between summer schools and the centers of higher education—the universities and the colleges.



CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

June 29 to August 27, 1905

LECTURERS



Pres. Roosevelt.



Bishop Vincent.



Dr. Cadman.



Dr. Chapman.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Aug. 11.
Hon. Joseph W. Folk, Governor of Missouri, Aug. 23.
Hon. Wm. Travers Jerome, New York, Aug. 5.
Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua, Aug. 13-18.

Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, Aug. 16.
Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford, Pa., July 8, 29.
Dr. Wm. Seaman Bainbridge, New York, July 15, 22, Aug. 12.
Judge D. P. Baldwin, Logansport, Ind., July 18, 20.
Prof. Andreas Baumgartner, Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 1-4.
Mr. Chas. Currier Beale, Boston, Aug. 15, 18.
Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, Chicago, July 3-7.
Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, New York City, July 22, Aug. 5.
Dr. Amory H. Bradford, Montclair, N. J., July 23-28.
Dr. H. O. Breeden, Des Moines, Iowa, July 14-16.
Rev. Frank Bristol, Washington, D. C., Aug. 26-27.
Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York, Aug. 7-11.
Dr. Richard Burton, New York, July 31-Aug. 4.
Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Brooklyn, July 29, 30.
Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, New York, Aug. 6-11.
Prof. S. H. Clark, University of Chicago, July 8.
Dr. Russell H. Conwell, Philadelphia, Aug. 19.
Mr. John Davey, Kent, Ohio, July 12.
Mr. Oliver Dyer, Boston, Aug. 18.
Miss Anna Edwards, Cleveland, July 17.
Mr. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo, July 21.
Mr. W. M. R. French, Chicago Art Institute, July 11-13.
Pres. Chas. Cuthbert Hall, Union Theological Seminary, Aug. 6-11.
Pres. G. Stanley Hall, Clark University, July 24-29.
Mr. Frances W. Halsey, New York City, Aug. 2.
Miss Ada Van Stone Harris, Rochester, N. Y., July 12.
Hon. Kendrick C. Hill, Trenton, N. J., Aug. 15.
Pres. Lincoln Hulley, John B. Stetson University, Florida, July 9, July 10-14, July 24-28.
Mr. K. S. Inui, Tokyo, Japan, July 18, 20.
Mr. Frederic Irland, Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

Rev. Dana C. Johnson, Cincinnati, Aug. 24, 25.
 Mr. Bruce G. Kingsley, New York City, July 24-27.
 Prof. Cecil F. Lavell, Bates College, July 31-Aug. 4.
 Mrs. Clara Z. Moore, New York City, July 15.
 Dr. Mark Guy Pearse, London, July 16-21.
 Mr. Benn Pitman, Cincinnati, Aug. 17.
 Dr. F. D. Power, Washington, D. C., July 9-10.
 Mr. Silas G. Pratt, New York City, July 28.
 Prof. Jerome Raymond, University of Chicago, Aug. 8, 10.
 Pres. Rush Rhees, Rochester Univ., June 30-31, July 1.
 Prof. S. C. Schmucker, Westchester Normal School, July 31, Aug. 14-18.
 Rev. Samuel Semple, Titusville, Pa., July 3-7.
 Miss Marie L. Shedlock, London, Aug. 14, 15.
 Prof. E. A. Steiner, Grinnell, Iowa, Aug. 21, 22, 23.
 Miss Harriet Taylor, Aug. 9.
 Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, University of Chicago, July 10-15.
 Mrs. E. M. Tyng, New York, June 30, July 5.
 Prof. George E. Vincent, University of Chicago, July 1, 14, Aug. 14.
 Mr. Leon H. Vincent, Boston, Aug. 20-26.
 Hon. Robert Watchorn, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, Aug. 19.
 Mrs. Maria C. Weed, New York City, July 19.
 Mr. W. Hinton White, Boston, July 20, 22.
 Dean Chas. D. Williams, Cleveland, Aug. 20-25.

READERS

Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker, New York, July 14, 17-21, Aug. 9.
 Mr. Charles Barnard, New York, Aug. 16.
 Mrs. Isabel Garghill Beecher, Chicago, Aug. 23, 25.
 Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, New York, July 10-14.
 Mr. Percy H. Boynton, University of Chicago, July 3-7.
 Prof. S. H. Clark, Univ. of Chicago, July 10, Aug. 3, 7-11.
 Miss Lucine Finch, Chicago, Aug. 21-25.
 Miss Anna R. Lazear, Pittsburg, June 29, July 1.
 Prof. C. Edmund Neil, Univ. of West Virginia, July 4, 6.
 Mr. Leland Powers, Boston, July 27, 29, 31.
 Miss Marie L. Shedlock, London, Aug. 17.



Governor Folk.



Judge Jerome.



Pres. C. C. Hall.



Pres. G. S. Hall.

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

MUSICIANS



Mr. Strong.



Miss Stender.



Miss Baldwin.



Mr. Croxton.

Miss Carrie A. Alchin, Cincinnati, ear training and pedagogy of music, July 10-Aug. 18.

Miss Adele Laes Baldwin, New York, contralto, July 2-30.

Mr. James Bird, Marietta, Ohio, harmony, July 10-Aug. 18.

Mr. Edward Calthrop, New York, tenor, Aug. 1-27.

Mrs. Alice Merritt Cochran, Brooklyn, soprano, July 2-30.

Miss Julia E. Crane, Potsdam, N. Y., Public School Music, July 10-Aug. 18.

Mr. Frank Croxton, New York, bass, Aug. 1-27.

Dr. Carl E. Dufft, New York, vocal instructor, July 8-Aug. 28.

Mrs. Carl E. Dufft, New York, voice, July 8-Aug. 27.

Mr. Alfred Hallam, New York, director of music, June 29-Aug. 27.

Miss Adah Hussey, New York, contralto, Aug. 1-27.

Mr. Bruce G. Kingsley, New York City, Lecturer, July 24-27.

Miss Georgia Kober, Chicago, piano, July 10-Aug. 18.

Mr. Sol. Marcossan, Cleveland, violinist, July 8-Aug. 18.

Mr. Silas G. Pratt, New York, Composer, July 28.

Mr. William H. Sherwood, Sherwood Music School, Chicago, concert pianist and composer, July 10-Aug. 18.

Dr. Percy J. Starnes, Albany Cathedral, Organist, 29-Aug. 27.

Miss Freida Stender, New York, soprano, Aug. 1-27.

Mr. Edward Strong, New York, tenor, July 2-30

Mrs. E. T. Tobey, Memphis, Tenn., piano, July 10-Aug. 18.

Mr. Henry B. Vincent, Erie Pa., assistant director of music

Mr. John T. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., voice.

Chautauqua Band and Orchestra, a well drilled organization of twenty-four pieces, under the direction of Mr. H. B. Vincent, playing both string and brass instruments, taking part in regular concerts, and giving daily twilight promenade concerts.

Children's Chorus, directed by Mr. Hallam, to be organized early in July.

The Grand Chorus, directed by Mr. Hallam, will be organized June 30, and drilled daily throughout the season.

The Guitar and Mandolin Club, directed by Mr. W. J. Kitchener, of New York.

Male Glee Club, directed by Mr. Hallam.

THE CLASSIFIED PROGRAM

SERMONS

- July 2—President Rush Rhees, Rochester University, N. Y.
 July 9—President Hulley, Stetson University, Florida.
 July 16—Dr. Mark Guy Pearse, London.
 July 23—Dr. Amory H. Bradford, Montclair, New Jersey.
 July 30—Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Brooklyn.
 Aug. 6—Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, New York City.
 Aug. 13—Bishop John H. Vincent, Indianapolis, Indiana.
 Aug. 20—Dean Charles D. Williams, Cleveland.
 Aug. 27—Rev. Frank Bristol, Washington, D. C.

LECTURES

SOCIOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL

Studies in American Diplomacy. July 3-7. Mr. Arthur E. Bestor. 1. Benjamin Franklin, the Colonial Diplomat. 2. George Washington and our Foreign Policy. 3. John Quincy Adams and the Monroe Doctrine. 4. The Diplomacy of the Civil War. 5. The United States as a World Power.

Our Neglected Boys. July 17. Miss Anna Edwards.

The Sick Man of Asia and His Doctors. July 18. Japanese Progress. July 20. Kiyo Sue Inui.

The Menace of Modern Mormonism. July 19. Mrs. Maria C. Weed.

The Story of the Sea—Its Ships and Sailors. July 20. The Story of Australia Old and New. July 22. W. Hinton White.

National Army Day Address—"Abraham Lincoln." July 29. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.

Greek and Italian Types. July 31-Aug. 4. Prof. Cecil F. Lavell. 1. Ulysses. 2. Socrates. 3. Marcus Aurelius. 4. Three Early Churchmen. 5. Greek and Christian Art.

The History of the Swiss People. Aug. 2. Prof. Andreas Baumgartner.

The Indians of New York and Their Famous League. Aug. 2. Mr. Francis W. Halsey.

Address. Aug. 5. Hon. William Travers Jerome.

Peter the Great and His Successors. Aug. 7. Dr. J. M. Buckley.

Constantinople—Despotism and Disintegration. Aug. 8. Russia—Autocracy and Revolution. Aug. 10. Prof. Jerome Raymond.

Address. Friday, Aug. 11. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Personal Glimpses of Celebrated Men and Women. Aug. 19. Dr. Russell H. Conwell.

Russia and Its Discontent. Aug. 21. The Crisis in Judaism. Aug. 22. The Trail of the Emigrant. Aug. 23. Prof. E. A. Steiner.

Thomas Jefferson. Aug. 24. The American Citizen. Aug. 25. Rev. Dana C. Johnson.

The Hero and the Group. July 1. The New Social Philosophy. July 14. The Psychology of the Crowd. Aug. 14. Prof. Geo. E. Vincent.



Dr. J. Pearse.



Dr. Conwell.



Prof. Schmucker



Judge Baldwin.



Miss Addams.



Prof. Troop.



Dr. Baumgartner.



Miss Harris.

LITERARY

Nineteenth Century Novelists. July 10-15. Prof. J. G. Carter Troop. 1. Charles Dickens—Tragi-Comedy and Humanitarianism. 2. William Makepeace Thackeray—Satire and Criticism. 3. Nathaniel Hawthorne—Symbolism and Allegory. 4. George Eliot—Science and Philosophy. 5. Robert Louis Stevenson—The World of Play.

Matthew Arnold, The Poet of Doubt and Transition. July 18. **William Wordsworth, The Poet of Faith and Fruition.** July 20. Judge D. P. Baldwin.

American Men of Letters. July 24-28. Pres. Lincoln Hulley. 1. Lanier, Poe and Other Poets of the South. 2. Holmes, the Yankee Poet-Humorist. 3. Dooley—His Fun and Philosophy. 4. Longfellow, the Poet of the Fireside.

Modern Masters of Literature. July 31-Aug. 5. Dr. Richard Burton. 1. Ruskin—A Preacher of Golden Tongue. 2. Emerson—A Home-spun Seer. 3. George Meredith—A Thinker in Fiction. 4. Browning—An Individualist in Verse. 5. Stevenson—A Gospeller of Romance.

The Hans Christian Andersen Centenary. Aug. 14. Miss Marie L. Shedlock.

The Romantic Movement in France in the Early Nineteenth Century. Aug. 21-26. Mr. Leon H. Vincent. 1. Beginnings of Romanticism: Chateaubriand and Madame de Staël. 2. Victor Hugo: Chief of the Romanticists. 3. Theophile Gautier the Historiographer Royal of the Movement. 4. Alexander Dumas and His Adventures. 5. George Sand.

PEDAGOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

The Boy and His Health. July 8. **The Boy and His Ethics.** July 29. Dr. James A. Babbitt.

The Greatest Need in Education. July 8. Prof. S. H. Clark.

The School of Yesterday and Today. July 12. Miss Ada Van Stone Harris.

Our Wounded Friends, the Trees. July 12. Mr. John Davey.

The Growing Child. July 15 and July 22nd. **The Common Disease of Avenue and Alley.** Aug. 12. Dr. Wm. Seaman Bainbridge.

The Twentieth Century Library. July 21. Mr. H. L. Elmendorf.

The Swiss Schools in the Light of Pestalozzi's Principles. Aug. 1. **Popular Education in Switzerland.** Aug. 3. **The Language of the Swiss.** Aug. 4. Prof. Andreas Baumgartner.

The Psychology of an Audience. Aug. 8. Dr. J. M. Buckley.

Recognition Day Address. "Work and Play as Factors in Education." Aug. 16. Miss Jane Addams.

A Robber Family. July 31. Prof. S. C. Schmucker. **Nature Study. Series:** 1. A Master Mind. 2. His Master Idea. 3. What a Chicken Can Teach Us. 4. An Evolutionist's Faith. Aug. 14-18

The Value of Fairy Tales in Education. Aug. 15. Miss Marie L. Shedlock.

RELIGIOUS

Devotional Hours. July 3-8. Rev. Samuel Semple. 1. Jesus Testimony to John. 2. John's Testimony to Jesus. 3. The Baptism of John and the Baptism of Jesus. 4. John and Herod. 5. The Hour of Trial and the Triumph of Faith. July 10-15. Pres. Lincoln Hulley. 1. Christ's Valuation of a Man. 2. Christ's Mission to Men. 3. Christ's Pattern for Men. 4. Christ's Life in Men. 5. Christ's Appeal to Men. July 17-22. Rev. Mark Guy Pearce. July 24-29. Dr. Amory H. Bradford. 1. The Inward Light. 2. The Inward Sinai. 3. The Inward Calvary. 4. The Ultimate Standard. 5. Spiritual Leadership. July 31-Aug. 5. Aug. 7-12. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. Aug. 14-19. Bishop John H. Vincent. 1. The Life of Duty. 2. The Life of Faith. 3. The Life of Joy. 4. The Life of Service. Aug. 21-26. Dean C. D. Williams. 1. Four Ways of Loving God. 2. Two Ways of Loving the Neighbor. 3. Being a Christian in the Present Day. 4. The Human Cost of Life. 5. The Valley of Baca.

Religious Lectures. July 24-29. Pres. G. Stanley Hall. The Psychology of Jesus: 1. Jesus' Physical Personality and Traits of Character. 2. His Messianity and Sonship. 3. His Debt to the Past and His Use of the Future. 4. His Death and Its Effects. 5. His Positive Teachings.

Basic Religious Principles. Aug. 7-12. Pres. Charles Cuthbert Hall. 1. The Vitalizing of Religious Thinking. 2. The Reasonableness of Faith. 3. Prayer. 4. The Unity of the Human Race. 5. The Person of Christ.

Bible Studies. Nine o'clock each Sunday morning.

Sunday Schools at three P. M. For adults, Convocation in the Amphitheatre; Intermediate in Higgins Hall; Primary in Normal Hall; Kindergarten in Kellogg Hall.

C. L. S. C. Vesper Service at five P. M. each Sunday.

Religious Music. Oratorio, "The Redemption," July 21; oratorio, "The Messiah," July 24; oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," July 25; oratorio, "Elijah," Aug. 7. Sacred Song Service in the Amphitheatre every Sunday evening.

Supplementary Courses in the Summer Schools. The Four Gospels. July 10-28. Pres. Lincoln Hulley. Sunday School Teachers' Bible Class. Aug. 1-16; The Sunday School Normal Class, Aug. 1-16; A Course of Bible Stories, selected dates between Aug. 1-16; Four Addresses on Palestine, between Aug. 1 and 16; Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut. Psychology and Method in Sunday School Work, July 31-Aug. 11; Advanced Courses in Method, July 31-Aug. 11; Dr. Marianna C. Brown.



Mr. Clark.



Miss Shedlock.



Miss Lascar.



Mr. Powers

MUSIC

July 3-8. Two Concerts and a Quartet Song Cycle.

July 10-14. One Grand Concert and Opera Score, *Pirates of Penzance*.

July 17-22. Two Grand Concerts and Oratorio, *The Redemption*.

July 23-29. Music Week: July 23, Rossini's *Stabat Mater*; July 24, *The Messiah*; July 25, *The Prodigal Son*; July 26, *Miscellaneous Concert*; July 28, Silas G. Pratt's *America*; July 29, *National Army Day, Patriotic Concert*.

July 30-Aug. 5. Popular Concert and Opera Score *Martha*.

Aug. 14-19. Two Popular Concerts and two presentations of the Opera Score, *The Mikado*.

Aug. 21-26. Two Popular Concerts.

The Grand Concerts, usually on Monday evening, Wednesday after-

noon and Friday evening, are participated in by the Chautauqua Chorus, whose enrollment in mid-season reaches 500, the Chautauqua Orchestra of 20 pieces, and by well-known soloists. Mr. Alfred Hallam is Director; Mr. H. B. Vincent, Assistant Director.

Open Air Band Concerts occur on all week days between July 13 and Aug. 26.

Organ Recitals by Dr. Percy J. Starnes and his pupils frequently.

Sacred Song Services in the amphitheater at 7.45 on Sunday evenings.

Artists' Recitals. a. Seven piano and violin recitals by Messrs. Sherwood and Marcossion, Monday afternoons in Higgins' Hall. b. Six vocal recitals by Dr. Carl E. Dufft, Thursday afternoon in Higgins' Hall. A fee is charged.

READINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS**SINGLE RECITALS**

The Taming of the Shrew. June 29
The White Cow and Other Stories.
July 1. Miss Anna Rhinchart Lazear.
Lord Chumley. July 4. Captain
Lettarblair. July 6. Prof. C. Ed-
mund Neil.

Ulysses. July 10. Dramatic Re-
cital. Aug. 3. Prof. S. H. Clark.

Bleak House. July 27. Taming of
the Shrew. July 29. David Copper-
field. July 31. Mr. Leland Powers.

Peer Gynt. July 14. The Hour
Glass. Aug. 9.

Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker.
The County Fair. Aug. 16. Mr.
Charles Barnard.

Readings from Modern English Hu-
morists. Aug. 17. Miss Marie L.
Shedlock.

Much Ado about Nothing. Aug. 23
An Evening of American Fiction. Aug.
25. Mrs. Isabel Garghill Beecher.

READING HOURS

July 3-7. Mr. Percy H. Boynton.
July 10-14. Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.
July 17-21. Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker.

Aug. 7-11. Prof. S. H. Clark.
Aug. 21-25. Miss Lucine Finch.

ANNUAL EVENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Formal Opening of the Assembly.
June 29.

Summer Schools Reception for Facul-
ty and Students. July 8.

Annual Prize Spelling Match. July
18.

Annual Gymnastic Exhibition. July
19.

Children's Festival. American Boy
Day. July 22.

Annual Track and Field Meet. Field
Day. July 28.

Old First Night Exercises. August 1.

Annual Aquatic Day. Aug. 12.
Annual Question Box. Dr. J. M.
Buckley. Aug. 11.

Promenade Concert and C. L. S. C.
Receptions. Aug. 15.

Recognition Day Exercises through-
out Aug. 16.

Annual Illuminated Fleet. Aug. 18.
Grange Day Platform Exercises.
Aug. 19.

Semi-Weekly Baseball Games.
Annual Tennis Tournament in Au-
gust.



A Concert Audience in the Amphitheater.

PROGRAM FOR 1905**THURSDAY, JUNE 29****OPENING DAY.**

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour: J. Starnes. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. |
| 11.00 A. M. Organ Recital: Dr. Percy J. Starnes. | 8.00 P. M. Reading: "The Taming of the Shrew." Miss A. R. Lazear. |
| 2.30 P. M. Formal Opening of Assembly of 1905: Address: Bishop John H. Vincent. | 9.30 P. M. Lighting Chautauqua Signal Fires Around the Lake. |

FRIDAY, JUNE 30

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. |
| 11.00 A. M. Organ Recital: Dr. Percy J. Starnes. | 8.00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture: Mrs. Emma Moffett Tyng. |
| 2.30 P. M. Lecture. Pres. Rhees. | |

SATURDAY, JULY 1

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| 11.00 A. M. Vocal Recital. Dr. Carl E. Duft. | 8.00 P. M. Reading: "The White Cow and Other Stories." Miss A. R. Lazear. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Address: "The Hero and the Group." Prof. George E. Vincent. | |

SUNDAY, JULY 2

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| 10.00 A. M. Bible Study. | 5.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. |
| 11.00 A. M. Sermon. Pres. Rhees. | 7.45 P. M. Sacred Song Service. |
| 3.00 P. M. Assembly Convocation. | |

MONDAY, JULY 3

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour: "Jesus' Testimony to John. Rev. Samuel Semple. | 8.00 P. M. Opening Concert. Soloists, July 2-30: Mrs. Alice Merritt Cochran, soprano; Miss Adele Laes Baldwin, Contralto; Mr. Edward Strong, Tenor. Appearing throughout the season: Dr. Percy J. Starnes, Organist; Mr. Henry B. Vincent, Assistant Director of Music; Mr. Alfred Hallam, Director. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture: Studies in American Diplomacy I, "Benjamin Franklin, the Colonial Diplomat." Mr. Arthur E. Bestor. | |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. | |
| 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour: Arthurian Knights I, "Percival" from the Old Welsh. Mr. Percy H. Boynton. | |

TUESDAY, JULY 4

- 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour: "John's Testimony to Jesus." Rev. Samuel Semple.
 11.00 A. M. Lecture. American Diplomacy II, "George Washington and our Foreign Policy." Mr. A. E. Bestor.
 2.30 P. M. Independence Day Exercises.
- 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour: Arthurian Knights II, "Gawain," from the Early English. Mr. Percy H. Boynton.
 8.00 P. M. Reading: "Lord Chumley." Prof. Edmund C. Neil.
 Fire Works. Lake Front.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5

- 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. "The Baptism of John and the Baptism of Jesus." Rev. Samuel Semple.
 11.00 A. M. Lecture. American Diplomacy III, "John Quincy Adams and the Monroe Doctrine." Mr. A. E. Bestor.
- 2.30 P. M. Concert. Song Cycle for Quartette.
 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. Arthurian Knights III. "Tristan," from the German. Mr. Percy H. Boynton.
 8.00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture. "The Holy Grail." Mrs. Emma Moffett Tyng.

THURSDAY, JULY 6

- 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. "John and Herod." Rev. Samuel Semple.
 11.00 A. M. Lecture. American Diplomacy IV, "The Diplomacy of the Civil War." Mr. A. E. Bestor.
- 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture.
 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. Arthurian Knights IV. "Launcelot," from the Early English. Mr. Percy H. Boynton.
 8.00 P. M. Reading. "Captain Lettblair." Prof. C. Edmund Neil.

FRIDAY, JULY 7

- 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. "The Hour of Trial and the Triumph of Faith." Rev. Samuel Semple.
 11.00 A. M. Lecture. American Diplomacy V, "The United States as a World Power." Mr. A. E. Bestor.
 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture.
- 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. Arthurian Knights V. "Arthur," from the Early English. Mr. Percy H. Boynton.
 8.00 P. M. Concert. Chautauqua Soloists and Choir. Mr. Alfred Hallam, Director.

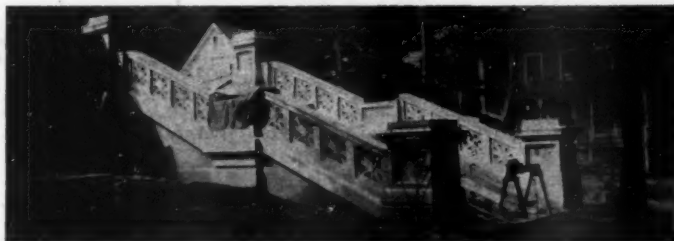
SATURDAY, JULY 8

OPENING OF SUMMER SCHOOLS.

- 10.00 A. M. Lecture. "The Boy and His Health." Dr. J. A. Babbitt.
 11.00 A. M. Opening of the Schools. Prof. Geo. E. Vincent, Principal of Instruction.
 2.30 P. M. Address "The Greatest Need in Education." Prof. S. H. Clark.
- 6.00 P. M. Annual Supper to Faculty of the Summer Schools. Hotel Athenæum.
 8.00 P. M. Reception to Faculty and Students of the Summer Schools. Hotel Athenæum.

SUNDAY, JULY 9

- 9.00 A. M. Bible Study.
 11.00 A. M. Sermon. President Lincoln Hulley.
 3.00 P. M. Assembly Convocation and
- Intermediate, Primary and Kindergarten Sunday Schools.
 5.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 7.45 P. M. Sacred Song Service.



Approach to the New Hall of Philosophy.

MONDAY, JULY 10

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. I
"Christ's Valuation of a Man." Pres. Lincoln Hulley. | Tragi-Comedy and Humanitarianism." Prof. J. G. Carter Troop. |
| 11.00 A. M. Popular Lecture. Dr. F. D. Power. "Block Heads." | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour I. "A Passport to Paradise," and Other Stories. Mrs. Emily M. Bishop. |
| 2.30 P. M. Lecture. XIXth Century Novelists: I. "Charles Dickens- | 8.00 P. M. Recital. "Ulysses." Prof. S. H. Clark. |

TUESDAY, JULY 11

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. II.
"Christ's Mission to Men." Dr. Hulley. | Makepeace Thackeray—Satire and Criticism." Prof. Troop. |
| 11.00 A. M. Popular Lecture. The School of Yesterday and Today." Miss Ada Van Stone Harris. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. II. "A Japanese Story." Mrs. Bishop. |
| 2.30 P. M. Lecture. II. "William | 8.00 P. M. Chalk Talk. "Wit and Wisdom of the Crayon." Mr. W. M. R. French. |

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. III.
"Christ's Pattern for Men." Dr. Hulley. | 2.30 P. M. Popular Concert. |
| 11.00 A. M. Popular Lecture. III. "Nathaniel Hawthorne—Symbolism and Allegory." | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. III. "A Chinese Story." Mrs. Bishop. |
| | 8.00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture. "Our Wounded Friends—the Trees." Mr. John Davey. |

THURSDAY, JULY 13

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. IV.
"Christ's Life in Men." Dr. Hulley. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. IV. Selections from "Jewel," by Clara Louise Burnham. Mrs. Bishop. |
| 11.00 A. M. Popular Lecture. Dr. H. O. Breeden. | 7.00 P. M. Open Air Band Concert. |
| 2.30 P. M. Lecture. IV. "Geo. Eliot—Science and Philosophy." Prof. Troop. | 8.00 P. M. Chalk Talk. "The Value of a Line." Mr. W. M. R. French. |

Chautauqua Assembly Program

FRIDAY, JULY 14

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. V. "Christ's Appeal to Men." Dr. Hulley. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. V. "Jonathan and David," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Mrs. Bishop. |
| 11.00 A. M. Popular Address. | 8.00 P. M. Reading. "Peer Gynt," by Hendrik Ibsen. Mrs. Bertha Kuns Baker. |
| 2.30 P. M. Lecture. V. "Robert Louis Stevenson—The World of Play." Prof. Troop. | |

SATURDAY, JULY 15

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| 10.00 A. M. Lecture. "The Growing Child. No. 1. Dr. Wm. Seaman Bainbridge. | 8.00 P. M. Concert. Score of the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera. "Pirates of Penzance." Chautauqua Soloists, Orchestra and Choir Mr. Alfred Hallam, Director. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. Mrs. Clara Z. Moore. | |
| 2.30 P. M. Address. | |

SUNDAY, JULY 16

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| 10.00 A. M. Bible Study. | Intermediate, Primary and Kindergarten Sunday Schools. |
| 11.00 A. M. Sermon. Rev. Mark Guy Pearse. | 5.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. |
| 3.00 P. M. Assembly Convocation and | 7.45 P. M. Sacred Song Service. |

MONDAY, JULY 17

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Rev. Mark Guy Pearse. | Guy Pearse. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. "Our Neglected Boys." Miss Anna Edwards. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. "Classic Comedies" I. Mrs. Bertha Kuns Baker. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. "Some Old Folks at Home." Rev. Mark | 8.00 P. M. Concert. Chautauqua Soloists, Choir and Orchestra. |

TUESDAY, JULY 18

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Rev. M. G. Pearse. | Sick Man of Asia and His Doctors." Mr. Kyo Sui Inui. |
| 11.00 A. M. Popular Lecture. "Matthew Arnold, the Poet of Doubt and Transition." Judge D. P. Baldwin. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. "Classic Comedies" II. Mrs. Baker. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. "The | 7.00 P. M. Open Air Band Concert. |
| | 8.00 P. M. Annual Prize Spelling Match. |

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Rev. M. G. Pearse. | 2.30 P. M. Popular Concert. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. "The Menace of Modern Mormonism." Mrs. Maria C. Weed. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. "Classic Comedies" III. Mrs. Baker. |
| | 8.00 P. M. Annual Gymnastic Exhibition. |

THURSDAY, JULY 20

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Rev. M. G. Pearse. | ese Progress." Mr. K. S. Inui. |
| 11.00 A. M. Popular Lecture. "William Wordsworth, the Poet of Faith and Fruition." Judge D. P. Baldwin. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. "Classic Comedies" IV. Mrs. Baker. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. "Japan- | 7.00 P. M. Open Air Band Concert. |
| | 8.00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture. "The Story of the Sea—Its Ships and Sailors." Mr. W. Hinton White. |

FRIDAY, JULY 21

- 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Rev. M. G. Pearse.
 11.00 A. M. Lecture. "The Twentieth Century Library." Mr. H. L. Elmendorf.
 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. "West Country Sketches." Rev. Mark Guy Pearse.
 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. "Classic Comedies" V. Mrs. Baker.
 8.00 P. M. Concert. Oratorio, "The Redemption." The Chautauqua Soloists, Orchestra and Chorus. Mr. Alfred Hallam Conductor.

SATURDAY, JULY 22
AMERICAN BOY DAY

- 9.00 A. M. Lecture. "The Growing Child." Dr. Wm. S. Bainbridge.
 10.00 A. M. Lecture. Mrs. Bishop. American Boy Patriotic Program.
 1.30 P. M. American Boy Day Exercises.
 2.30 P. M. Children's Festival. Special Program for Children's Sunday School Chorus, in Music Distributed and Practiced in Advance. Mr. Hallam, Conducting.
 8.00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture. "The Story of Australia, Old and New." Mr. W. Hinton White.

MUSIC WEEK
SUNDAY, JULY 23

- 9.00 A. M. Bible Study.
 11.00 A. M. Sermon. Dr. Amory H. Bradford.
 3.00 P. M. Assembly Convocation and Intermediate, Primary and Kindergarten Sunday Schools.
 5.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 7.45 P. M. Sacred Song Service. Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

MONDAY, JULY 24

- 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. I. "The Inward Light." Dr. Amory H. Bradford.
 11.00 A. M. Lecture. "Modern Masters of Music I. Schumann." Mr. Bruce Gordon Kingsley.
 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. "The Psychology of Jesus." I. "Jesus' Physical Personality and Traits of Character." Pres. G. Stanley Hall.
 5.00 P. M. Lecture Recital. I. "Lamier, Poe and other Poets of the South." Pres. Lincoln Hulley.
 8.00 P. M. Concert. The Oratorio, "The Messiah." Chautauqua Soloists, Orchestra and Chorus. Mr. Alfred Hallam, Conductor.

TUESDAY, JULY 25

- 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. II. "The Inward Sinai." Dr. Amory H. Bradford.
 11.00 A. M. Lecture. "Modern Masters II. Chopin." Mr. Kingsley.
 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. "The Psychology of Jesus." II. "His Messiahism and Sonship." President Hall.
 5.00 P. M. Lecture Recital. II. "Holmes; The Yankee Poet-Humorist." President Hulley.
 8.00 P. M. Concert. Oratorio, "The Prodigal Son."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26

- 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. III. "The Inward Calvary." Dr. Amory H. Bradford.
 11.00 A. M. Lecture. "Modern Masters III. Liszt." Mr. Kingsley.
 2.30 P. M. Concert.
 5.00 P. M. Lecture Recital. III. "Dooley; His Fun and Philosophy." President Hulley.
 8.00 P. M. Miscellaneous Concert.

THURSDAY, JULY 27

- 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. IV. "The Ultimate Standard." Dr. Amory H. Bradford.
 11.00 A. M. Lecture. "Modern Masters IV. Wagner." Mr. Kingsley.
 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. "The Psychology of Jesus." III. "His Debt to the Past and His Use of the Future." President Hall.
 5.00 P. M. Lecture Recital. IV. "Longfellow; The Poet of the Fireside." President Hulley.
 7.00 P. M. Open Air Band Concert.
 8.00 P. M. Reading. "Bleak House." Mr. Leland Powers.



FRIDAY, JULY 28

FIELD DAY

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. V. "Spiritual Leadership." Dr. Amory H. Bradford. | 5.00 P. M. Lecture Recital. V. "Browning; The Artist in Poetry." President Hulley. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. Mr. Silas G. Pratt. | 8.00 P. M. Concert. Silas G. Pratt's Music Drama, "America." |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. "The Psychology of Jesus." IV. "His | |

SATURDAY, JULY 29

NATIONAL ARMY DAY

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| 10.00 A. M. Lecture. "The Boy and His Ethics." Dr. James A. Bab-bitt. | Teachings." President Hall. |
| 11.00 A. M. Patriotic Concert. | 2.30 P. M. National Army Day Ad-dress. "Abraham Lincoln." Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. |
| 11.00 A. M. Popular Lecture. "The Psychology of Jesus; His Positive | 8.00 P. M. Reading. "Taming of the Shrew." Mr. Leland Powers. |

HOME READING WEEK

SUNDAY, JULY 30

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| 10.00 A. M. Bible Study. | Intermediate, Primary and Kin-dergarten Sunday Schools. |
| 11.00 A. M. Sermon. Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. | 5.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Services. |
| 3.00 P. M. Assembly Convocation and | 7.45 P. M. Sacred Song Service. |

MONDAY, JULY 31

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. I. | Burton. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. Greek and Italian Types. I. "Ulysses." Prof. Cecil F. Lavell. | 5.00 P. M. Popular Lecture. "A Robber Family." Prof. S. C. Schmucker. |
| 2.30 P. M. Modern Masters of Liter-ature. I. "Ruskin—A Preacher of Golden Tongue." Dr. Richard | 8.00 P. M. Reading. "David Cop-perfield." Mr. Leland Powers. |

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. II. | Pestalozzi's Principles." Prof. Andreas Baumgartner. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. II. "Socrates." Prof. Lavell. | 7.00 P. M. Open Air Band Concert. |
| 2.30 P. M. Modern Masters. II. "Emerson—The Home-Spun Seer." Dr. Burton. | 8.00 P. M. Old First Night Exercises. Anniversary of the opening of the original Assembly. Short ad-dresses, the annual roll and Chau-tauqua songs. |
| 5.00 P. M. Popular Lecture. "The Swiss Schools in the Light of | |

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2
DENOMINATIONAL DAY

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. III. | Chautauqua Orchestra. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. III. "Marcus Aurelius." Prof. Lavell. | 5.00 P. M. Popular Lecture. "The History of the Swiss People." Prof. Baumgartner. |
| 1.00 P. M. Denominational Congresses. | |
| 2.30 P. M. Concert. Soloists, Aug. 1-27, Miss Frieda Stender, Soprano; Miss Ada Hussey, Contralto; Mr. Edward Calthrop, Tenor; Mr. Frank Croxton, Bass. | 8.00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture. "The Indians of New York and Their Famous League." Mr. Francis W. Halsey. |

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3

RALLYING DAY

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. IV. | 4.30 P. M. C. L. S. C. Reception in St. Paul's Grove. |
| 11.00 A. M. Rallying Day Exercises. | 5.00 P. M. Popular Lecture. "Popular Education in Switzerland." Prof. Baumgartner. |
| 2.30 P. M. Modern Masters. III. "George Meredith—A Thinker in Fiction." Dr. Burton. | 7.00 P. M. Open Air Band Concert. |
| 4.00 P. M. Lecture. IV. "Three Churchmen: St. Augustine, Hildebrand and Leo X." Prof. Lavell. | 8.00 P. M. Dramatic Recital. Prof. S. H. Clark. |

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. V. | 5.00 P. M. Popular Lecture. "The Language of the Swiss." Prof. Baumgartner. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. V. "Greek and Christian Art." Prof. Lavell. | 8.00 P. M. Popular Lecture. "A Tour through Switzerland." Illustrated. Prof. Baumgartner. |
| 2.30 P. M. Modern Masters. IV. "Browning—An Individualist in Verse." Dr. Burton. | |

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5

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| 10.00 A. M. Lecture. Mrs. Emily M. Bishop. | Travers Jerome. |
| 11.00 A. M. Modern Masters. V. "Stevenson—A Gospeller of Romance." Dr. Burton. | 8.00 P. M. Children's Operetta. "Cinderella. Chautauqua Children's Chorus and Chautauqua Orchestra. Mr. Alfred Hallam, Conductor. |
| 2.30 P. M. Address. Hon. William | |

BIBLE WEEK

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6

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| 10.00 A. M. Bible Study. | dergarten Sunday Schools. |
| 11.00 A. M. Sermon. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. | 5.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. |
| 3.00 P. M. Assembly Convocation and Intermediate, Primary and Kindergarten | 7.45 P. M. Lecture. "Experiences in India." Pres. Charles Cuthbert Hall. |

MONDAY, AUGUST 7

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. I. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. | 4.00 P. M. Missionary Conference under Auspices of Women's Board of Foreign Missions. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. I. "The Vitalizing of Religious Thinking." Pres. Chas. Cuthbert Hall. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. The Scarlet Letter. I. "The Market Place." Prof. S. H. Clark. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. "Peter the Great and His Successors." Dr. J. M. Buckley. | 8.00 P. M. Concert. Oratorio, "Elijah." Chautauqua Soloists, Orchestra and Choir. Mr. Alfred Hallam, Director. |
| 4.00 P. M. Ministerial Conference. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Leader. | |

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. II. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. | 4.00 P. M. Missionary Conference. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. II. "The Reasonableness of Faith." Pres. C. C. Hall. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. The Scarlet Letter II. "The Leech and His Patient." Prof. Clark. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. "The Psychology of an Audience." Dr. J. M. Buckley. | 8.00 P. M. Popular Illustrated Lecture. "Constantinople: Despotism and Disintegration." Prof. Jerome Raymond. |
| 4.00 P. M. Ministerial Conference. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Leader. | |

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9**ASSOCIATION DAY**

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. III. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. | Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Leader |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. III. "Prayer." Pres. C. C. Hall. | 4.00 P. M. Missionary Conference. |
| 2.30 P. M. Young Women's Christian Association. Platform Meeting. Addresses. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. The Scarlet Letter III. "The Minister's Vigil." Prof. Clark. |
| 4.00 P. M. Ministerial Conference. | 8.00 P. M. Reading. "The Hour Glass." By W. B. Yeats. Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker. |

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. IV. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. | 4.00 P. M. Ministerial Conference. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. IV. "The Unity of the Human Race." Pres. C. C. Hall. | 4.00 P. M. Missionary Conference. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. "The Seven Mistakes of a Well-Meaning Young Man." Dr. J. M. Buckley. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. The Scarlet Letter IV. "The Pastor and His Parishioners." Prof. Clark. |
| | 8.00 P. M. Popular Illustrated Lecture. "Russia: Autocracy and Revolution." Prof. Jerome Raymond. |

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. V. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. | 4.00 P. M. Missionary Conference. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. V. "The Person of Christ." Pres. C. C. Hall. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. The Scarlet Letter V. "The Revelation of the Scarlet Letter." Prof. Clark. |
| 2.30 P. M. Address—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. | 7.00 P. M. Open Air Band Concert. |
| 4.00 P. M. Ministerial Conference. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Leader. | 8.00 P. M. Annual Question Box. Dr. J. M. Buckley. |

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12**AQUATIC DAY.**

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| 10.00 A. M. Lecture. "The Common Disease of Avenue and Alley." Dr. Wm. Seaman Bainbridge. | 2.30 P. M. Popular Concert. |
| 11.00 A. M. Regatta, Yacht and Canoe Races. Swimming and Diving Contests. | 8.00 P. M. Concert Opera Score. "Martha." Chautauqua Soloists, Orchestra and Chorus. Mr. Alfred Hallam, Conductor. |

RECOGNITION WEEK**SUNDAY, AUGUST 13**

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| 10.00 A. M. Bible Study. | Intermediate, Primary and Kindergarten Sunday Schools. |
| 11.00 A. M. Sermon. Bishop John H. Vincent. | 5.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. |
| 3.00 P. M. Assembly Convocation and | 7.45 P. M. Sacred Song Service. |

MONDAY, AUGUST 14

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. I. "The Life of Duty." Bishop John H. Vincent. | Schmucker. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. "The Psychology of the Crowd." Prof. Geo. E. Vincent. | 4.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Round Table. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. I. "A Master Mind." Prof. S. C. | 5.00 P. M. Lecture Recital. "The Hans Christian Andersen Centenary" (With story illustrations). Miss Marie L. Shedlock. |
| | 8.00 P. M. Concert. |

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. II. "The Life of Faith." Bishop Vincent. | Schmucker. |
| 11.00 A. M. National Shorthand Reporters' Association. Opening Public Session. Address of Welcome and Response for the N. S. R. A. | 4.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Class Meetings. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. II. "His Master Idea." Prof. S. C. | 5.00 P. M. Lecture Recital. "The Value of Fairy Tales in Education" (with story illustrations.) Miss Marie L. Shedlock. |
| | 8.00 P. M. Promenade Concert and C. L. S. C. Class Receptions. |

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16

RECOGNITION DAY.

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| 10.00 A. M. C. L. S. C. Assemblage. | 5.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Round Table. |
| 11.00 A. M. Recognition Day Address. "Work and Play as Factors in Education." Miss Jane Addams. | 8.00 P. M. Reading. "The County Fair." Mr. Charles Barnard. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Concert. | 8.30 P. M. Dinner to Alumni and Members of the C. L. S. C. |

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. "The Life of Joy." Bishop John H. Vincent. | Prof. S. C. Schmucker. |
| 11.00 A. M. N. R. A.—Popular Lecture. "The Beginnings of Pitmanic Shorthand in England and the United States as I Know Them." Mr. Benn Pitman. | 4.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Round Table. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. III. "What a Chicken Can Teach Us." | 5.00 P. M. Lecture Recital. "Readings from Modern English Humorists." Miss Marie L. Shedlock. |
| | 8.00 P. M. Concert. Gilbert & Sullivan Opera, "The Mikado." Chautauqua Soloists, Orchestra and Choir. Mr. Alfred Hallam, Director. |

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. IV. "The Life of Service." Bishop John H. Vincent. | 5.00 P. M. Popular Lecture. IV. "An Evolutionist's Faith." Prof. S. C. Schmucker. |
| 11.00 A. M. N. R. A.—Two Popular Addresses. Mr. Oliver Dyer, Mr. Frederick Irland. | 8.00 P. M. N. R. A. Illustrated Lecture. "Shorthand Practically and Historically Considered." Mr. Chas. Currier Beale. |
| 2.30 P. M. Annual Gymnastic Exhibition. | 9.15 P. M. Annual Illuminated Fleet. |

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19

GRANGE DAY.

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| 10.00 A. M. Lecture. Hon. Robert Watchorn. | Conwell. |
| 11.00 A. M. Popular Concert. | 8.00 P. M. Concert. Gilbert & Sullivan's Opera, "The Mikado." Chautauqua Soloists, Orchestra and Choir. Mr. Alfred Hallam, Conductor. |
| 2.30 P. M. Grange Day Platform Exercises. Popular Lecture. "Personal Glimpses of Celebrated Men and Women." Dr. Russell H. | |

Chautauqua Assembly Program

SUNDAY, AUGUST 20

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| 10.00 A. M. Bible Study. | Intermediate, Primary and Kindergarten Sunday Schools. |
| 11.00 A. M. Sermon. Dean C. D. Williams. | 5.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. |
| 3.00 P. M. Assembly Convocation and | 7.45 P. M. Sacred Song Service. |

MONDAY, AUGUST 21

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. I. "Four Ways of Loving God." Dean C. D. Williams. | in the early 19th Century: 1. Beginnings of Romanticism—Chateaubriand and Mme. de Stael." Mr. Leon H. Vincent. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. "Russia and Its Discontent." Prof. E. A. Steiner. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. Southern Stories and Sketches I. Miss Lucine Finch. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. "The Romantic Movement in France | 8.00 P. M. Concert. |

TUESDAY AUGUST 22

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. II. "Two Ways of Loving the Neighbor." Dean Williams. | tor Hugo the Chief of the Romanticists." Mr. Leon H. Vincent. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. "The Crisis in Judaism." Prof. E. A. Steiner. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. Southern Stories II. Miss Lucine Finch. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. II. "Vic- | 8.00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture. |

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. III. "Being a Christian in the Present Day." Dean Williams. | 2.30 P. M. Popular Address. Gov Joseph W. Folk. |
| 11.00 A. M. Lecture. "The Trail of the Emigrant." Prof. E. A. Steiner. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. Southern Stories III. Miss Lucine Finch. |
| | 8.00 P. M. Reading. "Much Ado about Nothing." Mrs. Isabel Garghill Beecher. |

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. IV. "The Human Cost of Life." Dean C. D. Williams. | "Theophile Gautier the Historiographer Royal of the Movement." Mr. Leon H. Vincent. |
| 11.00 A. M. Popular Lecture. "Thomas Jefferson." Rev. Dana C. Johnson. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. Southern Stories IV. Miss Lucine Finch. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. III. | 8.00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture. |

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25

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| 10.00 A. M. Devotional Hour. V. Dean Williams. | ventures." Mr. Leon H. Vincent. |
| 11.00 A. M. Popular Lecture. "The American Citizen." Rev. Dana C. Johnson. | 5.00 P. M. Reading Hour. Southern Stories V. Miss Lucine Finch. |
| 2.30 P. M. Popular Lecture. IV. "Alexander Dumas and his Ad- | 8.00 P. M. Reading. "An Evening of American Fiction." Mrs. Isabel Garghill Beecher. |

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26

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| 10.00 A. M. Lecture. | 2.30 P. M. Address Rev. Frank Bristol. |
| 11.00 A. M. Popular Lecture. V. "George Sand." Mr. Leon H. Vincent. | 8.00 P. M. Popular Entertainment. |

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27

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| 9.00 P. M. Bible Study. | Sunday Schools. |
| 11.00 P. M. Sermon. Rev. Frank Bristol. | 5.00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service. |
| 3.00 P. M. Assembly Convocation and | 7.45 P. M. Sacred Song Service. |

Chautauqua Institution Summer Schools-1905

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION

JOHN H. VINCENT, Chancellor
SCOTT BROWN, General Director

GEORGE E. VINCENT, Principal
PERCY H. BOYNTON, Secretary

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

MISS JANE ADDAMS, Hull-House, Chicago
MELVIL DEWEY, New York State Librarian

PRES. E. P. RAYMOND, Wesleyan University
PRES. G. STANLEY HALL, Clark University

SUMMARY OF COURSES

The following is merely a list of courses offered in the fifteen schools of Chautauqua Institution during the summer of 1905. A complete catalog, giving a description of each course, will be mailed on application to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York. This catalog will give full information as to tuition fees and expenses, etc.

I. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Professor J. G. Carter Troop, Dr. Richard Burton, Percy H. Boynton, M. Bénédic Papot, Professor George D. Kellogg.

1. Shakespeare: Typical Plays (July 10-Aug. 28). Prof. J. G. Carter Troop. 2. Development of the English Novel (July 10-28). Prof. Troop. 3. The Modern Drama (July 31-August 18). Dr. Richard Burton. 4. The Modern Lyric (July 31-August 18). Dr. Burton. 5. Outline Study of English Literature (July 10-August 18). Mr. Percy H. Boynton. 6. Rhetoric and Composition (July 10-August 18). Mr. Boynton. 7. French Literature XIX Century (July 10-August 18). M. Bénédic Papot. See II, 17. 8. Latin Literature (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Kellogg. See III, 4.

II. MODERN LANGUAGES

Professor Otto Heller, G. G. von der Groeben, M. Bénédic Papot, Miss Annadora Baer, Professor Percy B. Burnet.

1. Beginning German (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Otto Heller. 2. Elementary German Reading and Conversation (July 10-Aug. 18). Mr. G. G. von der Groeben. 3. Intermediate German Grammar (July 10-Aug. 18). Mr. von der Groeben. 4. Intermediate German Reading (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Heller. 5. German Prose Composition and Reproduction (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Heller. 6. Advanced German Reading (July 10-Aug. 18). Mr. von der Groeben. 7. The German Club. The German Entertainment. 8. Children's Class in German (July 10-Aug. 18). 9. Readings in German (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Heller. 10. Beginning German (July 31-Aug. 18). Instructor to be announced later. Lectures in German Prof. Otto Heller. German Teachers' Conferences. German Table. 11. Beginning French Elementary Grammar (July 10-Aug. 18). M. Bénédic Papot. 12. Beginning French Natural Method (July 10-Aug. 18). M. Papot. 13. Tutoring Class in Elementary Grammar (July 10-Aug. 18). Miss Annadora Baer. 14. Tutoring Class in Natural Method (July 10-Aug. 18). Miss Baer. 15. Intermediate French (July 10-Aug. 18). M. Papot. 16. Advanced French (July 10-Aug. 18). M. Papot. 17. Children's Class in French (July

10-Aug. 18). Miss Baer. 18. French Literature XIX Century (July 10-Aug. 18). M. Papot. 19. Teachers' Course in French (July 10-Aug. 18). M. Papot. 20. Readings in French (July 10-Aug. 18). M. Papot. 21. Lectures in French, M. Papot. French Table. French Club. French Entertainment. 22. Elementary Spanish (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Percy B. Burnet. 23. Intermediate Spanish (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Burnet. 24. Conversational Spanish (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Burnet. 25. Courses in Italian (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Burnet. Spanish Club and Spanish Table.

III. CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

Professor George D. Kellogg.

1. Beginning Latin (July 10-Aug. 18). Professor George D. Kellogg. 2. Teachers' Advanced Training Courses (July 10-Aug. 18). Professor Kellogg. (a). Studies in Cæsar (July 10-28). (b). Studies in Cicero's Orations (July 31-Aug. 18). 3. College Latin Course (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Kellogg. (a) Selections from Ennius, Catullus, Tibullus, Horace, Ovid, Phædrus, Seneca and Martial (July 10-28). (b). Tacitus' Life of Agricola, and the Germania (July 31-Aug. 18). 4. Latin Literature in English (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Kellogg. See I, 8. 5. Latin Teachers' Conferences. Prof. Kellogg. Greek will be presented by means of private instruction.

IV. MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

Louis C. Karpinski, Irving P. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Professor E. S. Babcock.

1. Algebra (July 10-Aug. 18). Mr. Louis C. Karpinski. 2. Plane Geometry (July 10-Aug. 18). Mr. Karpinski. 3. Plane Trigonometry (July 10-Aug. 18). Mr. Karpinski. 4. College Algebra (July 10-Aug. 18). Mr. Karpinski. 5. History of the Development of Arithmetic (July 10-Aug. 18). Mr. Karpinski. 6. Preparatory Physics (July 10-Aug. 18). Mr. Irving P. Bishop. 7. High School Physics (July 10-Aug. 18). Mr. Bishop. 8. Physical Laboratory Work I. Miss Bishop. To accompany and supplement Course 6. Physical Laboratory Work II. Miss Bishop. To accompany and supplement Course 7. 9. General Chemistry (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. E. S. Babcock. 10. Teacher's Course in General Chemistry (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Babcock. 11. Qualitative Analysis (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Babcock. 12. Quantitative Analysis (July 10-Aug. 18). Prof. Babcock.

V. PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY

Professor George E. Vincent, President Lincoln Hulley, President G. Stanley Hall, Professor Andreas Baumgartner, Professor S. C. Schmucker, Dr. Richard Burton, Miss Ada

Van Stone Harris, Miss Lilian M. McLean, Miss Elizabeth Fleming, Mrs. M. B. Page, Miss Lucy Wheelock, Miss Marie L. Shedlock, Miss Marie R. Hofer, Miss Victoria Cleveland, Miss Alice G. McCloskey, Ralph Wright Curtis, John W. Spencer, Miss E. Josephine Rice, Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, S. H. Clark, James Bird, Dr. James A. Babbitt, Miss Abigail Freeman.

CONVOCATIONS

1. Prof. George E. Vincent. 2. Pres. Lincoln Hulley. 3. Pres. G. Stanley Hall. 4. Prof. Andreas Baumgartner. 5. Prof. S. C. Schmucker. 6. Dr. Richard Burton.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

7. General Methods (July 11-26). Miss Ada Van Stone Harris. 8. Primary Methods (July 10-28). Miss Ada Van Stone Harris. 9. Hand Work in Elementary Grades (July 10-Aug. 4). Miss Lilian M. McLean. 10. Grammar Methods (July 10-Aug. 4). Miss Elizabeth Fleming.

KINDERGARTEN

11. Professional Kindergarten Courses (July 10-Aug. 18). 12. Kindergarten Preparatory Course (July 10-Aug. 18). Open Conferences.

NATURE STUDY

13. Animal and Plant Life (July 10-28). Miss Alice G. McCloskey. 14. Laboratory and Field Work (July 10-28). Mr. Ralph Wright Curtis. 15. Children's Gardens, Mr. John W. Spencer. 16. The Nature Teacher's Course (July 31-Aug. 18). Dr. S. C. Schmucker. 17. The Nature Lover's Course (July 31-Aug. 18). Dr. Schmucker.

METHOD IN SPECIAL SUBJECTS

18. Blackboard Sketching (July 10-28). Miss E. Josephine Rice. 19. Blackboard Sketching (July 31-Aug. 18). Miss Rice. 20. Physical Culture (July 10-28). Mrs. Emily M. Bishop. 21. The Teaching of Reading (July 10-28). Mr. S. H. Clark. 22. Sight Reading and Children's Music (July 10-Aug. 18). Mr. James Bird.

CLASSES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

23. Kindergarten (July 10-Aug. 18). (Children three to six). Mrs. Page and Miss Cleveland. 24. Boys' Club (for boys 8 to 16). July 8-Aug. 21. Under the direction of Dr. James A. Babbitt. 25. Girls' Club (for girls 8 to 16). (July 8-Aug. 21). The Club is under the direction of Miss Abigail Freeman. 26. German (July 10-Aug. 18). 27. French (July 10-Aug. 18). Children's Music, Gymnastics, Manual Training, etc.

NEW YORK STATE FREE INSTITUTE

The New York State Summer Institute at Chautauqua will be open for four weeks, from July 10 to August 4, and again arrangements have been made whereby members of the Institute will be entitled to free gate tickets at Chautauqua and to the privileges of the classes of the Chautauqua Institution Summer Schools during the entire six weeks of the session. The conditions of these privileges are given below. Members of the Institute will be exempt from gate fees at Chautauqua July 8-August 19 inclusive.

Members of the Institute are entitled to free tuition from July 10-August 18, inclusive, in any two courses not starred of those offered in

the Schools of English, Modern Languages, Classical Languages, Mathematics and Science and Pedagogy. By special arrangement with the Principal of Instruction and the Director of the Institute, principals and academic teachers may be admitted to three courses instead of two. The Institute offers twenty-seven drill and review courses.

VI. RELIGIOUS TEACHING

President Lincoln Hulley, Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, Dr. Marianna C. Brown, Rev. Samuel Semple, Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, Dr. Amory H. Bradford, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Bishop John H. Vincent, Dean C. D. Williams.

1. The Four Gospels (July 10-28). President Lincoln Hulley. 2. The Sunday School Teachers' Bible Class. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut. 3. The Sunday School Normal Class (Aug. 1-16). Dr. Hurlbut. 4. Psychology and Method (July 31-Aug. 11). Dr. Marianna C. Brown. 5. Advanced Course in Method (July 31-Aug. 11). Miss Brown. 6. A Course of Bible Stories (Selected dates between Aug. 1 and 16). Dr. Hurlbut. 7. Addresses on Palestine (Four dates to be announced, between Aug. 1 and 16). Dr. Hurlbut. 8. Daily Devotional Hours. Sunday Morning Sermons. The Sunday Schools.

VII. LIBRARY TRAINING

The Chautauqua Library School is designed for librarians of smaller libraries and library assistants who cannot leave their work for the extended courses offered in regular library schools but who can get leave of absence for six weeks of study to gain a broader conception of their work and a general understanding of modern methods and ideals. The school will be in session from July 8 to August 18.

The New York State Library School, in its summer session this year, offers no general course, but confines its attention to library administration and kindred subjects, referring those who wish to cover the whole field in six weeks to Chautauqua. Those who wish to take special summer work, Chautauqua refers to the New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

VIII. DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Mrs. Alice P. Norton, Miss Anna Barrows, Miss Elizabeth S. Darrow.

1. Food and Dietetics (July 8-28). Mrs. Alice P. Norton. 2 and 3. Cookery (July 8-Aug. 18). Miss Anna Barrows. 4. Household Management (July 8-28). Miss Barrows. 5. Administration of the Home (July 8-28). Mrs. Norton. 6. Sanitation (July 31-Aug. 18). Mrs. Norton. 7. Applied Chemistry (July 8-Aug. 18). Laboratory and Lectures. Mrs. Norton. 8. School Room Methods in Cookery (July 8-Aug. 18). Miss Barrows. 9. The Teaching of Domestic Science (July 31-Aug. 18). Mrs. Norton. 10. Sewing (July 8-Aug. 18). Miss Elizabeth S. Darrow. Work in Chemistry, Physics and Physiology will be provided in those departments of the Summer School under which they naturally come.

IX. MUSIC

Dr. Carl E. Dufft, James Bird, William H. Sherwood, Miss Carrie A. Alchin, Sol Marcossion, Dr. Percy J. Starnes, Alfred Hallam,

Miss Georgia Kober, Mrs. E. T. Tobey, J. T. Watkins, Mrs. Carl E. Dufft, W. J. Kitchener, Miss Julia E. Crane.

1. Musical Lectures. 2. Harmony (July 8-Aug. 18). Dr. Percy J. Starnes. 3. Ear Training and Pedagogy. Miss C. A. Alchin. 4. Sight Reading Class. Mr. James Bird. Chorus and Recitals. Children's Piano Classes. Piano Normal Classes (July 11-25 and July 28-Aug. 15). Mrs. Tobey. A Course of Normal Lectures. Interpretation Lectures. Private Lessons: Voice, Violin, Organ, and other instruments.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC

1. Sight Reading. Mr. James Bird. 2. Methods. Miss Julia E. Crane. 3. Song Interpretation. Miss Crane. 4. Conducting and Choral Work. Mr. Hallam. 5. Elementary Theory. Mr. Bird. 6. Ear Training and Pedagogy. Miss Carrie A. Alchin.

X. ARTS AND CRAFTS

Frank G. Sanford, Frank Lane, Albert R. Lache, Stacey Philbrick, Miss Jean V. Ingham, Miss Sprague, Miss C. C. Richards, Miss Lillian Fliege, George W. Eggers, Mrs. L. Vance-Phillips.

1. Design. Frank G. Sanford. 2. Bench Work for Teachers. Frank Lane. 3. Art Furniture. Mr. Lane. 4. Cane and Rush Seating. Mr. Lane. 5. Art Metal. Mr. Albert R. Lache. 6. Wood Carving. Mr. Lache. 7. Pottery. Mr. Stacey Philbrick. 8. Clay Modeling. Mr. Philbrick. 9. Basketry, Bead Work, and Hand Loom Weaving. Miss Jean V. Ingham and Miss Sprague. 10. Primary Manual Training. Miss Jean V. Ingham. 11. Book Binding. Miss C. C. Richards. 12. Leather Modeling, Stamping and Carving. Miss Lillian Fliege. 13. Illustrating. George W. Eggers. 14. Freehand Drawing. Mr. Eggers. 15. Water Color. Mr. Eggers. 16. Ceramics. Mrs. L. Vance-Phillips and assistants.

XI. EXPRESSION

Mr. S. H. Clark, Mrs. Bertha Kunz-Baker, Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.

1. (a). Voice Culture and Vocal Expression. Mr. Clark and Mrs. Baker. (b). Gesture Developed According to Psychologic Laws. Mrs. Bishop. (c). Literary and Dramatic Interpretation. Mr. Clark and Mrs. Baker. (d). Artistic Rendering. Mr. Clark and Mrs. Baker. 2. Advanced Normal Course. Mr. Clark, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Baker. 3. Course in Objective Studies. Mr. Clark, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Baker. 4. Reading Aloud. Mr. Clark. 5. Vocal Culture. Mr. Clark or Mrs. Bishop. 6. Shakespeare Course. Mr. Clark. 7. Education of the Emotions. Mrs. Baker. 8. Non-Professional Course. Mrs. Bishop. 9. Course in Diction and Melody of Speech. Mrs. Baker. 10. Group Courses. Mr. Clark or Mrs. Bishop or Mrs. Baker.

XII. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

1. A Normal Course. 2. A Course in Athletic Training. 3. Course in Americanized Delsarte Culture. 4. A Course in Corrective or Medical Gymnastics. 5. A Course in General Gymnastics. 6. Classes for Boys and Classes for Girls. 7. Personal Contest Exercises. 8. A Department of Outdoor Sports.

XIII. PRACTICAL ARTS

William H. Covert, Charles R. Wells, W. D. Bridge, Miss F. M. Bridge, Mrs. John F. Lewis.

Teachers' Normal Course. William H. Covert, Charles R. Wells. Commercial Course. Book-keeping. Penmanship. Individual Instruction. Shorthand. Mr. W. D. Bridge, assisted by Miss F. M. Bridge. Typewriting. Mr. Bridge and Miss Bridge. Parliamentary Law. (July 17-Aug. 11. Two terms). Mrs. John F. Lewis.

Other Chautauqua Assemblies

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY CALENDAR, SEASON OF 1905

Place	Date	Recognition Day
ALABAMA		
Talladega, Manager, Wellington J. Vandiver, Talladega. C. L. S. C. Representative, Wellington J. Vandiver, Talladega.	Aug. 3-17.	Aug. 12.
ARKANSAS		
Springdale,	July 16-23.	
CALIFORNIA		
Long Beach, Manager, G. R. Crow, Los Angeles. C. L. S. C. Representative, G. R. Crow, Los Angeles.	July 11-23.	
Pacific Grove, Manager, Chas. Filbin, Frisco. C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. E. J. Dawson, San Jose.	July 11-23.	July 18.
COLORADO		
Boulder, Manager, F. A. Boggess, Boulder, Colo.	July 4-Aug. 7.	Aug. 3.
Colorado Springs, Manager, Dr. J. R. Robinson, Colorado Springs. C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. Ida Laycock, Manitou.	Aug. 5-15.	Aug. 12.
Palmer Lake, Glen Park, Manager, Frank McDonough, E. & C. Bldg., Denver, Colo. C. L. S. C. Representative, C. F. McCarmine, McPhee Bldg., Denver, Colo.	July 10-Sept. 1.	Aug. 4.

Chautauqua Assembly Calendar

CONNECTICUT

Forestville, July 13-26. July 20.
 Manager, Daniel W. Howell, 411 Windson Ave., Hartford, Conn.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Geo. M. Brown.

ILLINOIS

Clinton, Aug. 18-28.
 Manager E. B. Bentley, Clinton, Ill.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, E. B. Bentley, Clinton.
 Dixon, July 29-Aug. 13. Aug. 10.
 Manager, Rev. W. H. Hartman, Foreston, Ill.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Dr. A. L. Miller, Dixon, Ill.
 Lincoln, Aug. 16-27.
 Manager, D. H. Harts, Lincoln, Ill.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, D. H. Harts, Lincoln, Ill.
 Lithia Springs, July 29-Aug. 14. Aug. 7.
 Manager, Rev. Jasper L. Douthit, Lithia, Ill.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Winifred Douthit, Shelbyville.
 Moline, July 13-23.
 Manager W. V. Richards, Moline, Ill.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. A. E. Shipley, Des Moines, Ia.
 Ottawa, Aug. 18-26. Aug. 19.
 Manager, R. C. Jordan, Ottawa, Ill.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, U. J. Hoffman, Ottawa, Ill.
 Petersburg, Aug. 9-24. Aug. 14.
 Manager, Rev. Geo. H. Turner, Petersburg, Ill.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. M. E. Merrill, Havana, Ill.
 Piassa, July 20-Aug. 16. July 13.
 Manager, W. O. Paisley, Chautauqua, Ill.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, W. O. Paisley, Chautauqua, Ill.
 Pontiac, July 22-Aug. 6. July 27.
 Manager, A. C. Folsom, Pontiac, Ill.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. Alice G. Limerick, Winfield, Kansas.
 Rockford, Aug. 17-31. Aug. 24.
 Manager, A. C. Folsom, Pontiac, Ill.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. Alice G. Limerick, Winfield, Kansas.

INDIANA

Bethany, July 22-Aug. 16. Aug. 1.
 Manager, L. L. Carpenter, Wabash, Ind.
 Rome City, July 19-Aug. 11. Aug. 4.
 Manager, Rev. J. F. Snyder, La Grange, Ind.
 Secretary, Katherine Harper, Goshen, Ind.
 Remington, Aug. 12-27. Aug. 17.
 Manager, Robert Parker, Remington.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Robert Parker, Remington.
 Winona Lake, July 3-Sept. 1.
 Manager, Sol C. Dickey, 118 Monument Pl., Indianapolis, Ind.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Emma Anderson, 118 Monument Pl., Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA

Allerton, August 16-23.
 Manager, John A. Shannon, Allerton, Ia.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Inez F. Kelso, Humeston, Ia.
 Centerville, Aug. 4-13. Aug. 9.
 Manager, J. M. Beck, Centerville, Ia.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Inez F. Kelso, Humeston, Ia.
 Clarinda, Aug. 5-19. Aug. 16.
 Manager, Wm. Orr, Clarinda.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Wm. Orr, Clarinda.
 Clear Lake, July 21-31. July 25.
 Manager, Dr. W. W. Carlton, Mason City.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Dr. W. W. Carlton, Mason City.
 Creston, June 4-July 4. July 3.
 Manager, Prof. W. Bell, Creston, Ia.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. Isabel Metcalfe, Creston, Ia.
 Des Moines, June 24-July 4. June 24.
 Fort Dodge, Aug. 5-16. Aug. 12.
 Manager, Dr. Phil Baird, Ft. Dodge, Ia.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, J. G. Monk, Ft. Dodge, Ia.
 Marshalltown, Aug. 12-20.
 Manager, Elijah Brown Jones, Marshalltown, Ia.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Edna Fullerton, Marshalltown.
 Washington County, Aug. 15-24.
 Waterloo, July 11-Aug. 2. July 20.
 Manager, Rev. Frank L. Loveland, Waterloo, Ia.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. Frank L. Loveland, Waterloo, Ia.

Chautauqua Assembly Calendar

457

KANSAS

- Beloit, July 28-Aug. 6. Aug. 5.
 Manager, T. H. J. Taggart, Concordia, Kansas.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. A. E. Shipley, 1328 E. 13th St., Des Moines, Ia.
 Cawker City, Aug. 3-13. Aug. 9.
 Manager, E. L. Huckell, Cawker City.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Hamilton, Wichita, Kansas.
 Concordia, July 28-Aug. 6. Aug. 5.
 Manager, J. C. Porter, Jewell City, Kansas.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. A. E. Shipley, Des Moines, Ia.
 Lincoln Park, Aug. 3-13. Aug. 9.
 Manager, E. L. Huckell, Cawker City, Kansas.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Hamilton, Wichita, Kas.
 Ottawa, July 3-14. uly 13.
 Manager, C. S. Nusbaum, Cherryvale, Kansas.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Alma F. Piatt, Wichita, Kansas.
 Wathena, Aug. 5-13. Aug. 9.
 Manager, A. W. Themanson, Wathena, Kansas.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, E. Jeanette Zimmerman.
 Winfield, June 20-30. June 26.
 Manager, M. L. Wortman, Winfield, Kans.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Alma F. Piatt.

KENTUCKY

- Ashland, June 28-July 8. July 7.
 Manager, Rev. John McCarthy, Huntington, W. Va.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. John McCarthy, Huntington, W. Va.
 Owensboro, Aug. 2-17. Aug. 14.
 Manager, W. G. Archer, Owensboro, Ky.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, W. G. Archer, Owensboro, Ky.

MAINE

- Fryeburg, July 10-24. July 21.
 Manager, J. H. Dunne, 1 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Charlotte Dunne, 81 College St., Roxbury, Mass.
 Ocean Park, July 20-Aug. 31. Aug. 10.
 Manager, Rev. W. K. Twort, 12 Reservoir St., Lawrence, Mass.

MARYLAND

- Mountain Lake Park, Aug. 3-29. Aug. 16.
 Manager, Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Grant St., Washington, D. C.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Grant St., Washington, D. C.
 Washington Grove, July 4-Sept. 11. Aug. 17.
 Manager, W. H. H. Smith, Room 382, Navy Dep't., Washington, D. C.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, W. H. H. Smith, Room 382, Navy Dep't., Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS

- Northampton, July 11-21. July 19.
 Manager, Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Grant St., Washington, D. C.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Grant St., Washington, D. C.

MISSOURI

- Carthage, July 3-12. July 8.
 Manager, H. J. Fitzer, Carthage.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. Alma F. Piatt.
 Pertle Springs, Aug. 8-17.
 Manager, A. C. Stewart, 401 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. A. E. Shipley, 1328 E. 13th St., Des Moines, Ia.

NEBRASKA

- Beatrice, July 6-18.
 Manager, Fuller Swift, Des Moines, Ia.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Julia Fuller, Beatrice, Neb.

NEW YORK

- Chautauqua, June 29-Aug. 27. Aug. 16.
 Manager, Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.
 C. L. S. C. Home Office.
 Findlay Lake, Aug. 14-27. Aug. 18.
 Manager, Byron W. King, Swissvale, Pa.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Byron W. King, Swissvale, Pa.

NORTH DAKOTA

- Devil's Lake, July 1-18. July 14.
 Manager, Edgar La Rue, Devil's Lake, N. D.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. Chas. E. Risser, 1907 6th Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

OHIO

- Bethesda, Aug. 2-16. Aug. 9.
 Manager, Rev. M. J. Slutz, Barnesville, O.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. P. U. Hawkins, Barnesville, O.
 Celina, July 21-31.
 Manager and C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. Milton W. Brown, Westwood, Cincinnati, O.
 Delaware, Aug. 4-14. Aug. 14.
 Manager and C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. Milton W. Brown, Westwood, Cincinnati, O.
 Lima, July 21-31.
 Manager and C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. Milton W. Brown, Westwood, Cincinnati, O.
 Miami Valley, July 21-Aug. 7.
 Wellston, Alma Lake, Aug. 11-21.
 Manager and C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. Milton W. Brown, Westwood, Cincinnati, O.

OKLAHOMA

- Oklahoma, June 15-22.
 Manager, E. A. Tinkham, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. A. H. Limerick, Winfield, Kansas.

PENNSYLVANIA

- Conneaut, July 14-22. July 20.
 Manager, Rev. W. J. Barton, East Randolph, N. Y.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. W. J. Barton, East Randolph, N. Y.
 Mt. Gretna, July 3-Aug. 4. July 27.
 Manager, N. C. Schaefer, Harrisburg.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, L. E. McGinnis, Steelton, Pa.
 Pocono Pines, July 10-Aug. 5. Aug. 4.
 Manager, G. P. Eckles, Pocono Pines, Pa.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, J. H. Morgan, Ph. D., Carlisle.
 Ridgeview Park, July 28-Aug. 8. Aug. 4.
 Manager, W. C. Weaver, Homestead, Pa.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, W. C. Weaver, Homestead, Pa.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- Big Stone, June 29-July 10. July 7.
 Manager, S. R. Golden, Big Stone, S. D.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Mrs. Etta Vosburgh, Milbank, S. D.
 Canton, June 29-July 9. July 3.
 Manager, Dr. N. A. Swickard, Canton, S. D.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Dr. N. A. Swickard, Canton, S. D.
 Madison, June 24-July 10. July 3.
 Manager, H. P. Smith, Madison, S. D.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Rev. Hugh Robinson, Madison.

TENNESSEE

- Monteagle, July 3-Aug. 31. July 20.
 Manager, M. B. Pilcher, Nashville, Tenn.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Effie Scoville, Nashville, Tenn.

VIRGINIA

- Shenandoah Valley, Aug. 4-16. Aug. 12.
 Manager, A. P. Funkhouser, Harrisonburg.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Miss Jessie Funkhouser, Harrisonburg.
 Wytheville, Aug. 7-28.
 Manager and C. L. S. C. Representative, John Lee Allison, Wytheville, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

- Moundsville, Aug. 1-10. Aug. 5.
 Manager, C. B. Graham, 623 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, B. B. Evans, Huntington, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

- Chetek, July 11-21.
 Manager, J. W. Bell, Chetek, Wisconsin.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, E. D. Claypool, Fayette, Ia.
 Delavan Lake, Aug. 2-13.
 Marinette, July 13-24. July 21.
 Manager, George W. Hanley, Marinette, Wis.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Carrie L. Grout, Rockford, Ill.
 Monona Lake (Madison), July 21-Aug. 5. Aug. 3.
 Manager, Jas. E. Mosely, Madison, Wis.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, Maria F. Hanchet, Madison, Wis.
 Waupaca, Aug. 15-30. Aug. 23.
 Manager, H. A. Larson, Waupaca.
 C. L. S. C. Representative, H. A. Larson, Waupaca.

ALABAMA CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY, TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

The eleventh annual Alabama Chautauqua Assembly opens August 3 and closes August 17. Recognition Day is August 12. Oratorical and Sophomore College Contests occur August 14.

SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS

The Springdale Chautauqua opens July 16 and closes July 23. The exercises will be held in the new auditorium recently completed. The program includes such lecturers as the Rev. Geo. R. Stuart, Hon. Lou J. Beauchamp, Rev. Thomas McClary, Rev. G. E. Gowdy, Hon. J. H. Henemon, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Dr. Henry S. Hartzog, President of the University of Arkansas. Music will be furnished throughout the session by Kreyer's Orchestra of Fort Scott, Kansas. Morning and evening sessions will be devoted to the Chautauqua lecture work.

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA

The Pacific Grove Chautauqua Assembly will hold its twenty-sixth session July 11-23. Special observance was had of the twenty-fifth anniversary at the Assembly last summer and an interest excited that has marked the year in the Circle work and promises to promote the success of the Assembly. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Dr. W. A. Quayle, and Carter the Magician, are to fill the Coast Circuit, which includes the assemblies at Oregon City and Ashland, Oregon, and Pacific Grove and Long Beach, California. Recognition Day will be July 18, and no year has passed in the history of the Assembly without graduates. The departments of the Assembly will include Walks and Talks in Marine Biology, Conchology, and Geology; schools of Art, Elocution, Cookery, German, Spanish, Music, and History. Bible Study has a first place in the program.

Mrs. E. J. Dawson, secretary of the Pacific Coast Branch, C. L. S. C. is also secretary of the Assembly and the direct interests of the reading work are carefully

furthered. Dr. Thos. Filben is superintendent of instruction.

THE COLORADO CHAUTAUQUA, BOULDER, COLORADO

The eighth annual assembly of the Colorado Chautauqua will open July 4, and close August 7. Recognition Day will be August 3. The Summer School includes the following departments: Bible Study, Primary Methods, Psychology and Pedagogy, Modern Languages, Classics, Science, Literature, Physical Culture, Dramatic Expression, Voice Culture, Domestic Science, Instrumental Music, Kindergarten, Health, Art and Normal. In addition to these are held C. L. S. C. Round Tables and Woman's Council meetings. Prominent educators from all over the country are engaged to conduct courses.

Several special days in addition to Recognition Day are planned for this assembly. Bryan-Jones Day comes on July 22; Club Woman's Day on July 28; and The Woodmen of the World will have a day on July 29.

The platform program presents a number of attractions including the following: Sam P. Jones, William Jennings Bryan, and Frank R. Roberson, lecturers; Miss Mary F. Stevens, Miss Zoa P. Park, singers; Rischar's Orchestra, the Carolinian Jubilee Troupe, the Roney Boys, and the Dunbar Male Quartette, musical organizations.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA, GLEN PARK, COLORADO

The Rocky Mountain Chautauqua Assembly at Glen Park, Palmer Lake, Colorado, is entering upon its nineteenth season. The program will open in July and continue through the first week of September. The Rev. B. T. Vincent, D. D., of Greeley, Colorado, is Superintendent of Instruction. During the special weeks the following educators will appear: Week of Sociology, J. E. Le Rossignol, Professor of Sociology, Denver University; Week of Bible Conference, the Rev. John C. Carman; Week of Education,

Frank H. H. Roberts, Professor of History, Denver University; Week of Christian Work, G. S. Bilheimer. The program is arranged to please and benefit, as far as possible, sojourners who come from Colorado and adjacent states. Owing to the large number of conventions to be held in the city of Denver during the coming summer, many visitors from the East and South are anticipated at the Glen Park Chautauqua, which has the most convenient railroad service of any resort in Colorado.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of the Chautauqua, Palmer Lake, Colorado.

CONNECTICUT CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

The Connecticut Chautauqua Assembly opens on Thursday, July 13, and closes Wednesday evening, July 26. Recognition Day, Thursday, July 20. The C. L. S. C. plans will include a daily Round Table, emphasizing the courses by personal conversation. The presence of the enthusiastic Chautauquan, Dr. G. M. Brown, will give a continual interest to the main work of the assembly. The courses offered are: Bible Study; Nature Study; Elocution and Delsarte; Domestic Science; Photography; Basketry; entertainments; athletics; music; C. L. S. C. Courses. The special teachers and lecturers in departmental work are: Prof. W. N. Clute, Editor of the *American Botanist*; Dr. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, Rev. E. C. Tullar, Biblical scholars; Mrs. Kittie Middlebrook Holton, Principal Holton School of Oratory, Miss Myrtie E. Robinson, Cooking School Demonstrator; Mr. George H. Leopold, Photographer to Yale University; Miss Annie R. McDonnell, Primary Specialist; Mr. Isaac H. Meredith, Musical Composer; Dr. G. M. Brown, Chautauqua Secretary. The entertainment department will include Dr. Eugene May, Lecturer on Travel and Literature; The American Vitagraph Company, with moving pictures; Mr. Hal Merton, Illusionist; Miss Dee McClaran, Soprano Soloist; Dr. Edward Farrow, Lecturer on Sights and

Scenes; Dr. Frank M. Kerr, Lincoln Lecturer; Principal A. D. Call, Rev. F. B. Stockdale.

The assembly is held at the grounds, near Forestville, a delightful spot in the Connecticut woods between Plainville and Forestville.

ROCK RIVER ASSEMBLY, DIXON, ILLINOIS

Rock River Assembly at Dixon, Ill., is to hold its eighteenth session July 29 to August 13 inclusive. Assembly Park is noted for its fine location, its large and fine Auditorium, Chautauqua Hall, Bible House, Comfort Buildings, large hotel. The program is arranged along Chautauqua lines, and includes lecturers Hon. W. J. Bryan, Prof. S. A. Long, Gov. La Follette, Henry D. Rathbone, Dr. E. L. Eaton, Prof. John W. Wetzel of Yale University, Holmes Dysinger, Prof. William R. Webb, Eugene V. Debs, Prof. Reno B. Welbourn, Col. Geo. W. Bain, Rev. H. A. Ott, Madam Mountford, and M. Coover, D. D. The evenings will be chiefly given to concerts and entertainments under the leadership of such popular persons as D. W. Robertson, Ross Crane, Jubilee Singers, The Euterpean Club, Katharine Ertz Bowden, Edward T. Clissold, Miss C. E. Bingaman, Mrs. F. A. Fay. The schools will be represented by Bible, Normal Sunday School, Elocution, Physical Culture, Boys' Club under Director Prof. Irving W. Laramore, etc. An educator of national reputation will probably give the Recognition Day address of August 10. The C. L. S. C. Round Table will be held daily, conducted by Rev. W. H. Hartman, of Forreston, Ill. For further information address Adam A. Krape, Manager, Lena, Ill.

LITHIA SPRINGS CHAUTAUQUA, LITHIA, SHELBY COUNTY, ILLINOIS

The Lithia Springs Chautauqua for 1905 opens Saturday, July 29, and closes August 14, Jasper L. Douthit, manager. The program is remarkably strong, comprising genuine Chautauqua work and aiming especially to accommodate



C. L. S. C. GRADUATES AT CONNECTICUT CHAUTAUQUA, 1904

teachers, farmers, children, and young people.

The first day will be Sunday School Day with admission free to all Sunday school scholars and workers. A teachers' institute and also popular Bible study classes will be conducted daily for the first week. The teachers' institute will be directed by Professor H. W. Shryock, registrar of Southern Illinois Normal School, assisted by Mrs. J. P. Gilberts of the State University and others. The Bible study will be conducted by the Rev. Julien L. Rogers of Atlanta, Ga. During the first week, also, Newton M. Riddell will deliver a series of lectures on "Brain Building and Soul Growth."

The Recognition Day address will be given by Dr. George E. Vincent on Monday, August 7. A large class is expected to pass through the Golden Gate. On Illinois Day, Governor Deneen, Senator George D. Chafee and others are expected to give addresses. Saturday, August 5, will be Educational Day. Prof. Shryock of the State Normal, Prof. J. W. Wetzel of Yale and other distinguished educators will be present. Saturday, Aug-

ust 12, will be Children's Day. Prof. Pamiharki will give his marvelous Bird and Dog Show with \$10,000 worth of trained pets. On Farmer's Day, lectures will be given by leading agriculturists, and Charles Barnard, author and reader, of New York City will give his popular entertainment "The County Fair." Sunday, August 6, will be Young People's Religious Society Day. Hon. James L. Loar, President of Illinois State Epworth League, and representatives of the Christian Endeavor and other young folks religious organizations will take part. Illinois State Chairman, Alonzo E. Wilson, will have charge of the program on Prohibition Day. Thursday, August 10, Rev. E. Tennyson Smith, the great temperance reformer and orator of Birmingham, England, will be present. Lectures and sermons will be given by Dr. John Q. Adams, Professor Shailer Mathews, Nat. M. Brigham, Dr. David Paulson, Rev. A. C. Grier, Rev. J. C. Van Pelt, D. D., Dr. Scott F. Hershey, Rev. Fred V. Hawley, Rev. W. M. Backus, Rev. J. W. McDonald, Prof. Henry H. Barber, and others. Rev. Arthur G. Sul-

Summer Assemblies for 1905

lens of Central Park Congregational Church, Chicago, will direct the music.

There will be classes under excellent teachers in Cooking, Nursing, Health, Physical Culture, Kindergarten, Elocution and Oratory, Science, Literature, History, etc. Miss Georgia Hopkins will direct the Round Table. Col. John Sobieski will preside for several days over a free parliament and will give an up-to-date lecture on the war in the Far East. Prof. John W. Hetzel and Dr. John L. Cook will serve as platform managers. Miss Winifred Douthit, Secretary of the Lithia Springs Chautauqua C. L. S. C., will be glad to answer all inquiries concerning graduation, and the studies for next year.

PIASA CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

The Piasa Chautauqua Assembly, located at Chautauqua, Jersey County, Illinois, will hold its twenty-second annual assembly from July 20 to August 16, inclusive. Recognition Day will be July 31.

The grounds comprise 310 acres along the Piasa Bluffs, thirteen miles above Alton and thirty-seven miles from St. Louis, on the Mississippi River. While the program covers but twenty-eight days, the grounds will be open from June 1 to October 1 and Sunday services will be held during that time for the cottagers on the grounds.

The special days announced in the program will include in addition to Recognition Day, a Health Day, Children's Study Day, Municipal Improvement Days, Sunday School Days, W. C. T. U. Days, Modern Woodmen Day, Mutual Protective League Day, Illinois Day, etc. Among the features of the program will be Sam Jones, Slayton Jubilee Singers, George R. Stuart, Ira D. Landrith, Rosani, the Vitagraph, Oxenham's Moving Pictures, Capt. W. R. Webb, George E. Gowdy, John Quincy Adams, Atkins' Family Band, Prof. W. F. Starr, Mrs. Starr, Hon. W. E. Williams, Miss Margaret D. Slifer, and many others.



ENTRANCE TO PIASA CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

The classes will include Art, Music, Elocution, Needlework, Athletics, and various schools of methods.

The Piasa Chautauqua Assembly made great improvements on the grounds last season and their facilities are better than ever before. A fine swimming pool, a new fleet of boats, an electric light plant, an enlarged water works system, a new hotel, twenty-five new rustic bridges, and a score of new cottages were put in last year. Many other improvements will be made before the assembly opens for 1905.

PONTIAC, ILLINOIS

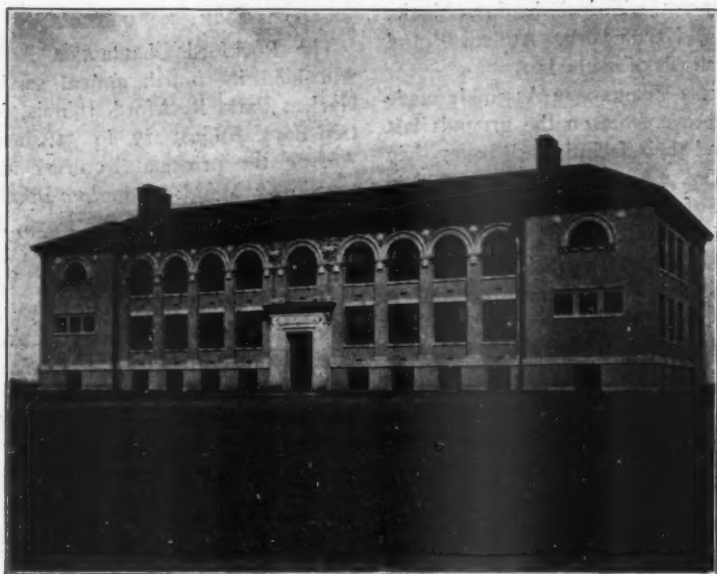
The Pontiac Chautauqua, located at Riverview Park, Pontiac, Illinois, will hold its eighth annual session commencing July 22 and closing August 6, 1905, covering a period of sixteen days. A long term lease has been made for the park and the erection of a number of cottages is contemplated. Thursday, July 27, has been designated as Recognition Day, the address to be delivered by Dr. Julien S. Rogers, of Atlanta, Georgia. Some of the leading features of the program are Governor Robert M. LaFollette, Dr. William Spurgeon, Hon. William J. Bryan, Col. George W. Bain, Rev. William A. Sunday, Rev. Sam P. Jones, Dr. M. C. B. Mason, Hon. John Barrett, Dr. George R. Stuart, Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, besides a host of first class entertainers. Schools and conferences will be held, including Art and Daily Life, Basket Weaving, Boys' Club, Civic Improvement Congress, Cooking, Free Parliament, Health, Kindergarten, Ministerial Conference, Nature Study, Normal Bible, Reform Congress, W. C. T. U. Institute. Mrs. Alice G. Limerick, of Kansas, has been engaged to conduct the Round Tables during the season and have charge of the C. L. S. C. headquarters during the entire Assembly. A strong effort will be made to obtain a large number of readers and it is believed that the effort will meet with success. A. C. Folsom, Pontiac, Illinois, is Superintendent.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

The Rockford Chautauqua Assembly will hold its fourth annual session at Harlem Park, Rockford, Illinois, for fifteen days, August 17 to 31, inclusive. Among the principal lecturers may be mentioned Maud Ballington Booth, Dr. M. C. B. Mason, Dr. G. W. Frost, Bishop Charles B. Galloway, Rev. Sam. P. Jones, Dr. George R. Stuart, Dr. William Spurgeon, Hon. William J. Bryan, Miss Jane Addams, Gov. Robert M. LaFollette, Hon. John Barrett, Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, and Dr. Silas C. Swallow. There will be schools and classes in Art and Daily Life, Basket Weaving, Boys' Club, Chautauqua Round Tables, Cooking, Elocution, Fencing, Free Parliament, Girls' Outlook, Health, Kindergarten, Literature, Ministerial Conference, Mothers' Congress, Nature Study, Non-partisan Temperance Council, Normal Bible, Physical Culture, W. C. T. U. Institute, Young Ladies' Outlook Club. Recognition Day will be Thursday, August 24, the address to be given by Dr. Julien S. Rogers, of Atlanta, Georgia. Arrangements have been made with Mrs. Alice G. Limerick, of Kansas, to conduct the Chautauqua Round Table and have charge of the C. L. S. C. work during the entire assembly. It is hoped and believed that a large enrollment of readers will be had. A. C. Folsom, of Pontiac, Illinois, continues to act as superintendent.

ISLAND PARK ASSEMBLY, ROME CITY, INDIANA

The twenty-seventh annual assembly of the Western Chautauqua will be held on the attractive grounds at Sylvan Lake from July 19 to August 11, inclusive. Recognition Day will be Friday, August 4. There will also be a number of other special days, including: Grand Army Day, Entertainment Day, Fanny Crosby Day, Sunday School Day, Fraternity Day, Assembly Reunion Day, Bishop Vincent Day, Pentecostal Sabbath, Evangelistic



MOUNT MEMORIAL BUILDING, WINONA AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
WINONA LAKE, INDIANA

Sabbath, W. C. T. U. Day, Closing Day and Grand Concert Day.

The summer Schools with their directors are as follows: Evangelistic Service, Miss Olive G. Marshall; Normal and Palestine Model, Rev. F. M. Stright; Biblical Searchlight League, Dean Alfred A. Wright, D. D.; Vocal Music and Choral Drill, Prof. B. F. Peters; Instrumental Band and Orchestra, Profs. E. W. Garrett and Ira McKinney; Elocution and Oratory, Miss Maud Baker; Kindergarten and Boys' and Girls' Classes, Miss Ruth Ransome; Mothers' Meetings, Mrs. Mary Everston; W. C. T. U. Departments, Mrs. Luella McWhirter, Mrs. Culla Vayhinger, Mrs. Mary E. Balch; The Women's Club, Mrs. Winifred Harper Cooley; Hygiene, Health and Home Hints, Rev. C. B. Stemen, M. D., LL. D.; Local Preachers' Courses, Taylor University Faculty, C. L. S. C. Reading Course, Miss Catherine Harper; Bay View Reading Course, Headquarters Manager; Arts and Crafts, Mrs. Bell Barnett Vesey, Stenography and Shorthand, Rev. F. T. Frech, D. D.

The program includes a number of prominent speakers, musicians and entertainers: Bishop C. C. McCabe, Major R. H. Hendershott, Miss Olive G. Marshall, Beecher W. Waltermire, Walter B. Ball, Rev. W. B. Sutz, D. D., Dr. W. L. Davidson, Fanny Crosby, Ellsworth Plumstead, Dr. Edwin A. Schell, Christian B. Stemen, R. E. Yarnold, Marguerite Smith, Bishop John H. Vincent, Dr. William Spurgeon, Prof. Reno B. Welbourne, Dean Alfred A. Wright, J. Franklin Caveney, Ralph Parlett, Rev. Aaron Worth, Prof. Garrett, Mrs. F. T. McWhirter, Mrs. Florence D. Richards, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, Prof. B. T. Peters.

FOUNTAIN PARK ASSEMBLY, REMINGTON,
INDIANA

The dates for the Fountain Park Assembly are August 12 to August 27 inclusive. Special days include: Governor Hanly Day, Wednesday, August 16; Governor LaFollette Day, Saturday, August 19; Sunday and Monday, August 20 and 21, days devoted to the Reverend William

Spurgeon of London, England. The remainder of the program is filled by such lecturers as George R. Wendling, Father L. J. Vaughan, Dr. J. M. Driver, Professor Stanley L. Krebs, the Rev. J. E. Pounds and others.

WINONA, INDIANA

The Winona Assembly at Winona Lake, Ind., this year celebrates its decennial. Started on faith ten years ago by a little company of ministers and laymen at the old Bates House in Indianapolis, Winona is the owner today of property aggregating in value fully two millions of dollars, all of it employed for the development of the institution as a center of education, of recreation and of inspiration. The park grounds have been amplified by recent purchases until they now comprise seven hundred acres and through its directorate Winona controls thirteen hundred acres more, comprising practically the entire shore line of Winona Lake, which is nearly three miles in length. The past year has been one of great material improvement. The Mount Memorial Building erected at a cost of \$80,000 now houses in winter the Winona Agricultural Institute and in summer will serve as the recitation hall of the summer schools. Steam heat has been extended to the Auditorium, hotels and cottages, more than two miles of cement walks have been constructed, and the Assembly grounds are now well lighted summer and winter by a central electric plant. The Daguerre Memorial Building, a large structure erected by the assembly in conjunction with the photographers of Indiana, has been completed and fills an important purpose as a meeting place for minor conventions, as an exhibit hall and a smaller auditorium for lectures.

Prof. Dr. Stanley Coulter, of Purdue University, is at the head of the summer schools again this year. The faculty comprises fifty instructors. Courses are offered in School Problems and School Methods, Nature Study, Kindergarten, and Primary Methods of Pedagogy, Mod-

ern Languages, Classical Languages, English and English Literature, Mathematics, Music, Fine Arts, Art History and Criticism, Photography, Public School Drawing, Commerce, Expression, Athletics and Physical Culture. The Public Library Commission of Indiana will again conduct a School for Librarians and Indiana University continues its Biological Station at Winona Lake. The Summer School for Sunday School Workers, which last year enrolled nearly five hundred students will again be under the direction of Dr. H. M. Hamill, of Nashville, Tenn. A new feature of great importance is the Bible Teachers' Training School, under the direction of Dr. W. W. White, president of the Bible Teachers' Training School, of New York City.

The Assembly opens on July 3 and continues for seven weeks. Among those who will appear on the Winona platform this summer are Leon Vincent, Dr. W. A. Colledge, Prof. Blanchard, Frederick Warde, Bertha Kunz Baker, Dr. S. C. Schmucker, President McCormick of the University of Western Pennsylvania, Mark Guy Pearse, and G. A. Johnston Ross of London, Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Dr. Robert W. Rogers, Opie Read, Charles Eugene Banks, Leland Powers, Fred Emerson Brooks, S. Parkes Cadman, Jack Crawford, S. A. Long, D. W. Robertson, and Nat M. Brigham. Dr. Ernest Fenollosa, formerly Professor of English Literature in the Imperial University at Tokyo, will conduct a series of lectures on Oriental Art and Civilization throughout the continuance of the Assembly season. Among the musical features arranged for are the Morin French Military Band of New York (60 pieces), with Mme. Shotwell Piper and Francis Archomault as soloists, the Rogers Concert Band, the Gamble Concert Company, the Rheinberger Quartette, and Roney's Boys.

Recognition Day will probably be fixed for August 4.

The Bible Conference, under the direc-

Summer Assemblies for 1905

tion of J. Wilbur Chapman, has become one of the most popular institutions of this character in the country. Among the distinguished preachers and laymen who will be heard at this conference are Francis L. Patton, ex-President of Princeton University, Dr. G. A. Johnston Ross of Cambridge, Eng., Bishop J. M. Thoburn, Rev. Henry Ostrum, Dr. L. W. Munhall, Rev. James M. Gray of Boston, Maud Ballington Booth, W. E. Lougee, business secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Hon. M. Linn Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, John Willis Baer of New York, John H. Converse of Philadelphia, and Hon. William Jennings Bryan.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

The opening day of the Marshalltown Chautauqua is Saturday, August 12. Professor Holden of the State Agricultural College at Ames will speak on "Agriculture" in the morning and on "Corn" in the afternoon. Other lecturers will be Sam Jones, Professor L. E. Follensbee, Dr. Charles J. English, and Dr. S. S. Cryor, who will conduct Bible study. Of the morning exercises, to which admission is free, two will be devoted to C. L. S. C. topics, one to the Daughters of the American Revolution, one to the W. C. T. U., one to the social settlement.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CHAUTAUQUA,
WASHINGTON, IOWA

The Washington County Chautauqua extends from August 15 to August 24. The Summer School will contain Cooking, History and Bible departments. Important speakers will be William J. Bryan and Governor La Follette.

BELOIT, KANSAS

The Chautauqua Assembly at Beloit, Kansas, opens July 28 and closes August 6. Recognition Day is Saturday, August 6.

The summer schools study list includes Preachers' Congress, Bible Study, Missions, C. L. S. C., Epworth League Methods. An endeavor will be made this

year to strengthen the C. L. S. C. and to this end Mrs. A. E. Shipley of Des Moines, Iowa, has been engaged to conduct the C. L. S. C. work. A day of special interest in this Chautauqua will be National Day, August 3.

LINCOLN PARK CHAUTAUQUA, CAWKER
CITY, KANSAS

The Lincoln Park Chautauqua will extend from August 3 to August 13, inclusive. Recognition Day will be the 9th of August. A strong lecture program has been made out.

The Opening Day will be marked by special features and the evening program is one of the best ever given by this assembly. Other important days are: Editor's Day, August 5; Sunday School Day, Sunday, August 6; Patriotic Day, either August 7 or 12; National Day, August 11.

The department schools are: C. L. S. C. department, Women's Club department, Domestic Science, Art, Elocution, Athletics, Bible, Vocal Music, Sacred Literature, Kindergarten, Sunday School Normal, Boys' Club, and Girls' Club.

Miss Hamilton will conduct the C. L. S. C. department, and there will be Round Table lectures every afternoon with C. L. S. C. vesper services each Sunday. There is a large number of readers this year.

The tenting places of the park have been changed recently and a number of improvements have been made.

WATHENA, KANSAS

The Wathena Chautauqua extends August 5-13. Recognition Day will be August 9. C. L. S. C. work will be conducted by E. Jeannetta Zimmerman. Leading attractions include: Charles T. Grilley, Hon. Eugene V. Debs, Father F. C. Kelley, J. De Witt Miller, L. B. Wickersham, Sam P. Jones, Capt. Jack Crawford, Dr. John M. Driver, Maud Ballington Booth, Dr. Wilber F. Crafts, Rev. J. H. Engle, H. H. Loudensack, E. Jeannetta Zimmerman, Allen's Family Orchestra, Edison's Moving Pictures.

WINFIELD, KANSAS

The nineteenth session of the Winfield Chautauqua Assembly, will be held June 20 to June 30, eleven days. The outlook for a large attendance is very bright. The Winfield Chautauqua is in very prosperous condition and is self-supporting. The new auditorium, remodeled last year at considerable cost, is the best out-of-door auditorium in the West. Its seating capacity is approximately 3,000. It has a cement floor, raised seats and a stage that will seat 500 people, fashioned after the platform at the mother Chautauqua. There is a new Hall of Philosophy and also a new Woman's Building lately erected that give room for additional classes and department work. In addition to these there are the Athletic Hall, the Kindergarten Hall, and each year in order to accommodate the summer schools there is erected a commodious pavilion.

The program for the nineteenth session is divided into sixteen departments. The foremost is the C. L. S. C. department under the direction of Mrs. Alma F. Piatt, who for several years has had charge of this branch of the Chautauqua and has built it up to its present high state of efficiency. The Sacred Literature department is again under the direction of Prof. George L. Robinson, of the McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago. This will make Dr. Robinson's fourth year at Winfield. The Literature Department is under the direction of Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker. This will be Mrs. Baker's third year. The Department of Sunday School Methods and Teachers' Institute will again for the third time be directed by Mrs. Antoinette Lamoreaux, of Chicago. Mr. I. W. Larimore, of Denver, has the direction of the boys' and girls' clubs; and Mr. Edwin Johnson, of St. Louis, has charge of the music. The Missionary Congress will be directed by Mrs. Fanny C. Hays, a returned missionary from China. The Young People's Congress of P. Y. P. U., Christian Endeavor, and Epworth League societies

continue throughout the session, having two hours daily on the program.

The lecture platform itself is very complete this year, opening on the first day, Farmer's Day, with an address by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. W. M. Hayes. William Jennings Bryan speaks on June 21. On Saturday, June 24, Gov. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, is the chief attraction. The Sunday program at Winfield Chautauqua is always largely attended. There will be this year the Chautauqua Sunday School by Mrs. Lamoreaux and the morning sermon by Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, the afternoon sermon by Rev. Sam Jones and Dr. Geo. L. Robinson, the Chautauqua Vesper Service with Bible readings by Byron W. King, and at night the sacred concert by the Dunbar Quartette.

Recognition Day for the C. L. S. C. is Monday, June 26. This is always a great day at the Chautauqua. A large procession will be headed by the famous World's Fair Indian Band, and a large class of graduates will be present to receive their diplomas at the hands of Mrs. Piatt. The Recognition Day address will be delivered by Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman. The day for field sports is Wednesday, June 28, and at night there is an Indian entertainment given by the scholars of the Government Indian School at Chillico, Oklahoma. Athletic night is always observed at the Chautauqua, and comes this year on Thursday, June 29. The closing day, Friday, June 30, is Children's Day, and the day for the Sunday school rally.

While the lecture platform is well cared for, yet the true aim of this Chautauqua is to stimulate the interests of its patrons through the departments and classes; in other words, to make the Chautauqua a summer school or schools that for ten days (and next year two weeks) will attract the people both for an outing and a season of intellectual advancement.

OCEAN PARK, MAINE

The twentieth of July marks the open-

ing of the Summer Assembly at Ocean Park, Me. The first twelve days of the Assembly are to be devoted to the Bible Conference under the direction of a committee of well known clergymen. With the first of August begins the Chautauqua Assembly. The C. L. S. C. work will be emphasized by Round Tables and Rally Days, while for Recognition Day, August 10, a program of unusual interest has been provided. The latter part of the Assembly will be given up to Denominational days, and the Woman's Convention. The special days include: Children's Day, Guild Day, Young People's Day, Improvement Day, Recognition Day, and Woman's Suffrage Day.

Among the most attractive features of the program are; the recitals by Prof. Henry Southwick, and Prof. Herbert Davis; the moving pictures by Prof. Decker, the lectures by E. Tennyson Smith, Prof. D. W. Hoff, U. S. District Attorney, and Guy Andrews Ham, and the grand concerts under the direction of Prof. Albert Briggs.

During the season, there will be classes in art, physical culture, kindergarten work, and children's normal classes, all under the direction of competent teachers. The Biblical Institute will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bartlett D. D. The Assembly closes August 31.

WASHINGTON GROVE, MARYLAND

The fourth season of the Washington Grove Chautauqua extends from July 4 to September 11. Recognition Day will be August 8. A special camp meeting will be held from July 16 to July 30. The principal summer schools are Kindergarten, Art, and Music schools, and there are also classes and Round Tables devoted especially to the C. L. S. C. work.

The program will include such speakers and entertainers as Dr. Davidson, Dr. Green, and Dr. Hickman; Dewitt Miller, Anderson, Caveny, Pearsons, Smith and Marshall, and the Dailey Quartette. Dr. W. H. Hickman, president of the board of trustees, Chautauqua

Institution, will award the diplomas and make the Recognition Day address.

A new auditorium, capable of seating over 1,400 people, and with ample platform and class room will be ready for the opening on the Fourth of July.

CARTHAGE, MISSOURI

The Carthage Chautauqua Assembly will convene July 3, and continue ten days. For the Fourth of July, one of the big days, Sam P. Jones has been engaged to deliver the oration. The Assembly intends to make a feature of Recognition Day and has planned an elaborate procession, after which there will be an address from Dr. T. W. Jeffrey. Mrs. Alma F. Piatt of Wichita, Kansas, has been secured to conduct the recognition ceremonies. Aside from these red letter days and a third, Governor's Day, there will be a very interesting program including such speakers and attractions as Jane Addams, Dr. T. E. Greer, Rev. George McNutt, Sam P. Jones, S. W. Gillilan, Callie Howe, Bertha King Baker, Frank R. Roberson, Dunbar Quartette, Kaffir Boy Choir, American Vitagraph Co.

PERTLE SPRINGS, MISSOURI

This assembly will open August 8 and close August 17. The leading features of the program are: Normal Bible study for adults, conducted the first week by Rev. Lincoln Hulley, D. D. and the last week by Dean Alfred Wright, of Boston; young persons' (ten to fifteen), children's, mothers', and primary teachers' conferences, conducted by Mrs. Geo. S. Simonds, of Kansas City; scientific, literary and illustrated lectures by Prof. E. B. Swift, Rev. J. M. Hubbert, D. D., and Prof. Edward Burton McDowell; high class music; School of Sunday School Methods and Woman's missionary societies; church and Sunday school services. It is intended to emphasize the C. L. S. C. and to this end a committee will have it in charge, and Mrs. A. E. Shipley will conduct daily Round Tables.

DEVIL'S LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA

The Devil's Lake Assembly opens July 1 and closes July 18. C. L. S. C. work will be carried on and there will be, in addition, kindergarten, boys' and girls' clubs, classes in painting, etc.

CELINA, DELAWARE, ALMA LAKE, OHIO

The Celina Chautauqua will be held from July 21 to July 31; the Delaware Chautauqua will be held from August 4 to August 14; and the Alma Lake Chautauqua August 11 to August 21. Recognition Day in each case is the last day of the Assembly. The summer schools include the Cincinnati College of Music and the Hayward School of Expression in each Chautauqua, and at Celina and Delaware a Congress of Agriculture. Children's work will be emphasized. A chorus will be organized under the direction of Karl Gantvoort of Cincinnati.

MIAMI VALLEY, OHIO.

The tenth annual assembly of the Miami Valley Chautauqua will be held on the association grounds July 21 to August

7 inclusive. A School of Industrial Art will be conducted with a staff of eight teachers. It includes departments in Bible Work, Normal Sunday School, Literature, Science, History and Industrial Art. The Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle work will be carried on, commencement exercises being held August 4. Some of the speakers are: Gov. La Follette, Dr. Thomas I. E. Greene, Frederick W. Unger, Sam. P. Jones, Austin K. de Blois, Prof. Pearson, Dr. Charles A. Eastman, William J. Bryan, Rev. J. H. Moxley of London, Dr. Fess, Dr. Schmucker, Dr. Wright, Rhys R. Lloyd, Chaplain Varney, Bishop C. H. Fowler.

KINGFISHER, OKLAHOMA

The Kingfisher Assembly meets for ten days June 1-11. Among the lecturers and speakers engaged are: Rev. H. C. Garvin, Rev. C. A. Moore, Rev. C. F. Vreeland, Father Vaughn, Rev. Matt S. Hughes, H. L. Cope, Rev. Frank N. Lynch, Sam Jones, Mrs. A. C. Scott, Prof. Louis Williams, and Prof. W. H. Oxenham. The Rev. C. A. Moore will conduct a Round Table, daily.



SCENE AT PACIFIC GROVE CHAUTAUQUA

Summer Assemblies for 1905

MONTEAGLE ASSEMBLY, TENNESSEE

The twenty-third annual session of the Monteagle Assembly continues for sixty days, July 3 to August 31. Recognition Day is July 20. A wide range of summer courses under very competent instructors is announced by this large Southern Chautauqua. Some of the special schools and courses are as follows: Monteagle Training School for Sunday School Workers, under the direction of Dr. H. M. Hamill; School of Music under the direction of Douglass Powell, late Professor in Trinity College, London; School of English, conducted by Miss Mary A. Bryant of Columbia Institute; Department of Domestic Sciences and Household Economics, Miss Ella G. Neave; School of Art under the direction of Miss Lucy Taylor of Columbia Institute; School of Industrial Art, conducted by Mrs. Elmer G. Lawrence; School of Mathematics, and School of Natural Science both under the direction of Professor James A. Lyon; School of Languages, of which Miss Jean Courtney will be the chief teacher; College of Oratory, conducted by Mrs. Foss L. Whitney; Bookkeeping, Shorthand, and Typewriting; School of Physical Education; and School of Methods. Miss Effie Scovil will direct the C. L. S. C. exercises. Women's Week and Mission Week both have important places on the program.

Special lecturers, readers, and singers, include: Frederick Warde, Paul M. Pearson, W. R. Webb, Kenneth Bruce, Dean Alfred A. Wright, Ralph Parlette, J. Franklin Caveny, Nat. M. Brigham, Mrs. Foster Comegys, Helen Mar Wilson, Katherine Eggleston, Jeanette Kling, Miss Estelle Mitchell, Edward P. Elliott, Miss Florence G. Atkins and others.

Among improvements is a new system of sewerage—the gift of Assembly President, Colonel John W. Thomas.

MADISON, SOUTH DAKOTA

The Lake Madison Chautauqua will open June 24 and close July 10. Recognition

Day is July 3. The mornings will be occupied with class work: Kindergartens, Bible School, Sunday School Normal, Music, etc., with C. L. S. C. Round Table at 11 A. M. The afternoon programs are filled by special lecturers and the evenings with entertainments.

DELAVAN, WISCONSIN

The Delavan Lake Chautauqua covers the dates August 2 to August 13, inclusive. Department work includes Normal Bible Study, Kindergarten, Health School, Cooking Demonstrations, Lectures on Nursing, and Round Table.

MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

The Northern Chautauqua Assembly opens on Thursday evening, July 13, and closes Monday evening, July 24. The Round Table will be conducted by Mrs. Carrie L. Grout of Rockford, Illinois. Kindergarten classes will be in charge of Miss Frances Greenlaw, and Physical Culture classes in charge of Miss Florence E. Fleming. There will, in addition, be a strong popular program of lectures, readings, and music at which the following well known people will appear: Governor LaFollette, Newell Dwight Hillis, Rev. L. B. Wickersham, Oliver W. Stewart, Reverend Father McCorry, Mrs. Carrie L. Grout, Miss Mabel C. Church, Miss Hannah Cundiff, Mrs. Mary Hill Hull, William E. Morgan, Rome Frick, Montraville Flowers, Ross Crane, Naotaro Otsuka, Mrs. Isabel G. Beecher, and Dr. Herbert L. Willett.

MONONA LAKE, WISCONSIN

The Monona Lake Assembly opens July 21 and closes August 5. Recognition Day is August 3. An effort will be made at this Chautauqua to make the Round Table work as interesting as possible. Dr. Andrew R. Anderson of the Greek Department, University of Wisconsin, will give six talks on Greek subjects: Greek Architecture, Greek Literature, etc.

Chautauqua Special Courses*

For the Use of Study Clubs and Reading Circles

A READING JOURNEY THROUGH ENGLAND

Prepared by Miss Susan Hale.

Since much reading is necessarily required for this course, the books are arranged in five groups, for the reading of each of which a seal will be awarded. It is to be noted, however, that Section 1 must be taken first. Study pamphlet covering entire course, \$1.00.

Seal for written review work—Silver Octagon.

REQUIRED BOOKS:

Section 1.

Hand Book of Great Britain. Baedeker. (Routes included in lessons 1 and 2.) \$3.00.

†Medieval History. W. S. Dalglish. (Periods of English History.) 80 cents.

Hand Book of English Cathedrals. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. \$2.50.

Primer of English Literature. Brooke. 35 cents.

The A. B. C. of Gothic Architecture. Parker. \$1.25.

Encyclopedia article on Exeter.

The Idylls of the King. (Selections. See pamphlet of suggestions.) 35 cents.

Section 2.

Hand Book of Great Britain. Baedeker. (Routes in lessons 3, 4 and 5.) \$3.00.

King Lear.

Encyclopedia articles on Colchester and The Cinque Ports.

Walks in London. Hare. 2 Vol. \$2.50.

History of the University of Cambridge. Mullinger. 80 cents.

Section 3.

Hand Book of Great Britain. Baedeker. (Routes included in lessons 6, 7 and 8.) \$3.00.

Characteristics of English Poets. Minto. \$1.50.

†Any standard English History may be substituted for the one suggested.

Encyclopedia articles on York and Oxford.

Tom Brown's School Days. Hughes. 60 cents.

The following plays of Shakespeare. Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Richard III., Henry VIII. (Rolfe edition.) Each, 56 cents.

†Reformation and Revolution. Dalglish. (Periods of English History.) 80 cents.

Section 4.

Hand Book of Great Britain. Baedeker. (Routes in lessons 9-12.) \$3.

History of England. Vol. I. Macaulay. (First five chapters required.)

Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey. Stanley. (Out of print.)

London. Baedeker. \$1.80.

Encyclopedia article on Bristol.

†Great Britain and Ireland; Dalglish. (Periods of English History.) 80 cents.

Macaulay's Essays: Milton. Burleigh. 35 cents.

Section 5.

Hand Book of Great Britain. Baedeker. (Routes in lessons 13-16.) \$3.

Macaulay's Essays: Addison; Madame D'Arblay. 35 cents.

Annals of an English Abbey. J. A. Froude. \$1.50.

Encyclopedia article on Carlisle.

The Four Georges. Thackeray. \$1.25.

The Victorian Poets. Stedman. \$2.25.

A STUDY OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL

This new course prepared by Miss E. P. Hammond, instructor in the University of Chicago, will meet a want felt by many clubs and circles. Under the plan outlined by Miss Hammond, the student will take up in succession seven typical English novels, studying their structure, the author's treatment of characters, the setting of the story, etc. As the course progresses, frequent com-

*For many of these courses study pamphlets are provided which outline the work in a series of lessons, giving review questions, topics and lists of recommended books. Full particulars as to fees, pamphlets, etc., will be found in connection with the announcement of each course. Graduates of the C. L. S. C. who pursue these courses receive seals to be added to their diplomas, in recognition of their work.

parisons will be made between the methods of the different novelists, and the student will find his critical faculty stimulated and his appreciation of the fine qualities of really great literature largely increased. This course will be a helpful antidote to the present day literary distraction from which so many people suffer in their zeal to keep up with the newest books, regardless of their value. Price of the study pamphlet, \$1.00. Seal for written review work.

A READING JOURNEY THROUGH JAPAN

By Miss A. C. Hartshorne, author of "Japan and Her People." A comprehensive series of illustrated studies covering the entire Empire. Programs based upon these studies are arranged for reading clubs and supplemented by very full references to books upon Japan. A carefully annotated bibliography forms an important feature of the study pamphlet which has met with the cordial appreciation of many literary societies. C. L. S. C. members can take this work as a seal course, the reading of two books selected from the bibliography being required. The price of the pamphlet alone is 25 cents; for readers wishing the memoranda and list of books required for the seal, 50 cents.

A READING JOURNEY THROUGH KOREA

Special number of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for August, 1905. By Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, whose discriminating studies of Asiatic problems in the *Century* and *Review of Reviews* have attracted a wide circle of readers. As a preparation for the Chautauqua "Reading Journey in China," to appear in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for 1905-6, these Korean studies will be most illuminating. Programs, bibliographies, review questions, etc., so successfully employed in other Chautauqua courses will form a feature of this Korean Reading Journey. Price 25 cents; with memoranda and book list for seal, 50 cents.

RUSSIAN HISTORY AND LITERATURE

Especially timely. Three courses, as follows:

1. A course prepared by Miss Isabel

F. Hapgood, widely known as a student and translator of Russian Literature. Studies based upon:

- History of Russia. Rambaud, \$2.
- Russia. D. Mackenzie Wallace, \$2.
- The above books and in addition: Empire of the Tsars and the Russians. A. Leroy-Beaulieu (in three vols. comprising, The Country and Its Inhabitants, The Institutions, The Religion). \$9.00 (\$3.00 per vol.)

These two courses are published in a study pamphlet of 72 pages, in which Miss Hapgood has mapped out the work in lessons, giving topics, bibliographies, discriminating suggestions, etc., as to the value of present day books upon Russia, many of which are quite unreliable. This study pamphlet will be of greatest service to any club wishing to make a really intelligent study of Russia. Price \$1.00. Seal for written review work. Orange Circle.

3. An elementary course on Russia including a volume on Russian literature and two series of nine studies each, in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, supplied for \$2, as follows:

Saxon and Slav, by Frederic Austin Ogg, comprising:
British Imperial Foundations. The Making of Great Britain. The Rise of the Russian Nation. Russia's Quest of the Pacific. England and Russia in the Politics of Europe. The Danger Line in Western Asia. The Lion and the Bear in the Far East. Two Imperial Creations. The Civilization Battle.

A Reading Journey Through Russia, by the following well-known writers:

The Polish Threshold of Russia, L. E. Van Norman. The Cradle of the Russian Empire, Isabel F. Hapgood. The Crimea and the Caucasus, G. F. Wright. Up the Volga, Isabel F. Hapgood. Russia's Holy City, Edmund Noble. A Visit to Tolstoy's Home, E. A. Steiner. The Capital of All the Russias, Edmund Noble. Western Siberia and Turkestan, G. F. Wright. Eastern Siberia and Manchuria, G. F. Wright.

A Survey of Russian Literature. Isabel F. Hapgood, 75 cents. This includes numerous selections from the works of leading Russian authors, many of them not otherwise accessible to the average reader.

THE CHAUTAUQUANS contain,

under the head of "Suggestive Programs for Local Circles," topics for papers and readings, special "Travel Club Programs," etc.—a wealth of material dealing with the very latest phases of Russian history. Seal for written review work. Orange Octagon.

A READING JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE

The study pamphlet for this course includes the following nine articles as well as the programs and other helps. Fee, \$1.00.

Seal for written review work. Violet Circle.

REQUIRED READINGS:

(a) Nine illustrated articles issued in pamphlet form by Chautauqua Institution comprising:

The Ocean Voyage. Mary E. Merington.

The Paris of Today. Madame Jeanne Marion.

Historic Architecture in Paris. Madame Jeanne Marion.

Art Life in Paris. Fanny Rowell.

The Suburbs of Paris. Frederick M. Warren.

The Paris Exposition. Thomas B. Preston.

Across Touraine. Irenæus Prime-Stevenson.

In Normandy. Irenæus Prime-Stevenson.

Around Brittany. Irenæus Prime-Stevenson.

(b) Three books and three magazine articles selected from the bibliography given in the study pamphlet.

FRENCH HISTORY

Prepared by Miss E. S. Davison. Study Pamphlet. \$1.00.

Seal for written review work. Rose Star.

REQUIRED BOOKS:

The Growth of the French Nation. George B. Adams. \$1.25.

Louis XIV. Hassall. (Heroes of the Nations.) \$1.50.

The First Napoleon. John C. Ropes. \$2.00.

France in the Nineteenth Century. Mrs. E. W. Latimer. \$2.00.

FRENCH LITERATURE

Prepared by Miss Elizabeth Wallace, S. B. Study pamphlet, \$1.00.

Seal for written review work. Yellow Shield.

REQUIRED BOOKS:

French Literature. Kastner & Atkins. \$1.25.

The Song of Roland. Translated by Isabel Butler.

Molière. Trans. by K. P. Wormley. Vol. I. \$1.50.

Racine. Trans. by Boswell. Bohn Library. 2 vol. \$2.00.

Hernani. Victor Hugo. Bohn Library. \$1.00.

French Poets and Novelists. Henry James. \$1.50.

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Prepared by the late Prof. H. B. Adams and Mr. G. Briggs Lynes, Johns Hopkins University. Study pamphlet. \$1.00.

Seal for written review work. Light Blue Star.

Required Books:

History of Modern Times. Victor Duruy. \$1.00.

The Era of the Protestant Revolution. Seebohm. (Epoch Series.) \$1. European History. Wakeman. (Periods of European History.) \$1.40.

Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era. Rose. (Cambridge Historical Series.) \$1.25.

AMERICAN HISTORY

Two courses prepared under the direction of the late Prof. H. B. Adams, Johns Hopkins University, and Prof. J. A. Woodburn, Indiana University.

FIRST COURSE—COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIODS

Study Pamphlet. \$1.00

Seal for written review work. Scarlet Octagon.

Required Books:

The Colonies. Thwaites. \$1.25.

The War of Independence. John Fiske. 40 cents.

Patrick Henry. Moses Coit Tyler. \$1.25.

The Critical Period of American History. John Fiske. \$2.00.

Civil Government. John Fiske. \$1.00.

SECOND COURSE—CONSTITUTIONAL AND NATIONAL PERIOD

Study pamphlet. \$1.00.

Seal for written review work. Scarlet Shield.

Required Books:

History of American Politics. Johnston. 80 cents.

Henry Clay. Carl Schurz. \$2.50.

Abraham Lincoln. Carl Schurz. 90 cents.

History of the United States under

the Constitution. Schouler. Vol. V.
(Sold only in sets.)

ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE

Three courses, prepared under the direction of the late Prof. H. B. Adams, Johns Hopkins University, and Prof. W. D. McClintock, Chicago University.

FIRST COURSE—EARLY ENGLAND TO REIGN OF HENRY VII

Study pamphlet. \$1.00.

Seal for written review work.
Blue Shield.

Required Books:

Short History of the English People. (Through Chap. VI., Sec. 3.)
Green. \$1.50.

Early Plantagenets. Stubbs.
(Epoch Series.) \$1.00.

Wycliffe and Movements for Reform. Poole. (Creighton's Epochs of Church History.) 80 cents.

English Poets. Ward. Vol. I. \$1.
Typical selections from English

Prose Writers. Minto. 15 cents.

Ivanhoe. Scott. Cheap edition.

Cloth, 60 cents; illustrated, \$1.00.

SECOND COURSE—REIGN OF HENRY VII, TO REVOLUTION OF 1688

Study pamphlet. \$1.00.

Seal for written review work.

Blue Octagon.

Required Books:

Short History of the English People. (Through Chap. VIII., Sec. 10.) Green. \$1.50.

Era of the Protestant Revolution. Seebohm. (Epoch Series.) \$1.00.

Puritan Revolution. Gardiner.
(Epoch Series.) \$1.00.

English Poets. Ward. Vols. II.
and III. Selections. \$1.00 each.

Typical Selections from English
Prose Writers. Vol. II. (Clarendon
Press.) 90 cents.

Introduction to Manual of English
Prose Literature. Minto. 15
cents. (This is the same book used
in the first year.)

The Mill on the Floss. George
Eliot. 60 cents.

THIRD COURSE—REVOLUTION OF 1688 TO THE PRESENT TIME

Study pamphlet. \$1.00.

Seal for written review work.
Blue Star.

Required Books:

Short History of the English
People. (Concluded.) Green. \$1.50.

The Settlement of the Constitution. Rowley. (Epochs of English
History Series.) 30 cents.

England during the American and
European Wars. Tancock. (Epochs
of English History Series.) 30 cents.

Modern England. Oscar Browning.
(Epochs of English History
Series.) 30 cents.

English Poets. Ward. Vols. III.
and IV. Selections. \$1.00 each.

Representative Essays. \$1.25.

Macbeth. (Rolfe edition.) 56 cents.

GREEK HISTORY AND LITERATURE

Prepared by Prof. Martin L. D'Ooge, University of Michigan.

Study pamphlet. \$1.00.

Seal for written review work.
Crimson Shield.

REQUIRED BOOKS:

Students' History of Greece.
Smith. \$1.25.

A Primer of Greek Literature.
Jebb. 35 cents.

A History of Greek Literature.
Jevons. \$2.50.

The Odyssey. An English Translation in Rhythmic Prose. Palmer.
\$1.00.

A Day in Athens with Socrates.
(Select Dialogues of Plato.) Cloth,
\$1.00.

The Tragedies of Sophocles.
Translated by E. H. Plumptre. (Out
of print.)

NATURE STUDY

Prepared by Miss Julia E. Rogers.

Study pamphlet. \$1.00.

Seal for written review work.
Green Circle.

REQUIRED BOOKS:

Bound volume of Cornell Leaflets
and Quarterlies. \$1.50.

Among Green Trees. Julia Ellen
Rogers. \$3.00.

Bird Neighbors. Neltje Blanchan.
\$2.00.

The Brook Book. Mary Rogers
Miller. \$1.35.

THE BIBLE

Course 1.

The Reading of the entire Bible.
Study pamphlet. Fee, 50 cents.

Seal for written review work.
Gold Crown.

Courses 2, 3, 4 and 5

The work of the Bible Club
Course of the American Institute of
Sacred Literature. This is a four
years' course of study covering the
entire Bible. The Bible alone is
used and monthly direction sheets
are provided. The annual fee for
each course is 75 cents, and a seal

is given for each year's work. The four courses are as follows: The Life of Christ, The Foreshadowings of the Christ (Old Testament History and Prophecy), The Founding of the Christian Church, The Work of the Old Testament Sages. These courses may be taken up in any order desired.

Courses 6 and 7

Two additional courses are also offered for those who have taken the four years' course above outlined. These courses are: The Work of the Old Testament Priests and The Social and Ethical Teachings of Jesus. Helps similar to those for the previous courses are provided, and the fee for each course is 75 cents.

VESPER READING CIRCLE

The following courses offer a series of books of an ethical and spiritual character in harmony with the aim and spirit of the Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Hour.

1. The review questions upon any one course will be furnished for a fee of 25 cents, and a seal awarded to any C. L. S. C. graduate for the work of each course.

I.

The Still Hour. Phelps. 60 cents.
Culture and Religion. Shairst.

\$1.25.

Ecce Caelum. Burr. \$1.00.

The Life of Christ. Stalker. 60 cents.

Who Wrote the Bible? Gladden. \$1.25.

David Livingston. Hughes. 75 cents.

II.

Jesus, the Carpenter of Nazareth. \$1.50.

The Appeal to Life. Munger. \$1.50.

The Greatest Thing in the World. Drummond. 35 cents.

The Mind of the Master. MacLaren. \$1.50.

The Lily Among Thorns. Griffiths. \$1.25.

The Faith that Makes Faithful. Gannett. 75 cents.

III.

Pilgrim's Progress. Bunyan. 60 cents.

The Ministry of the Spirit. A. J. Gordon. \$1.00.

The Character of Jesus. Bushnell. 60 cents.

In Memoriam. Tennyson. 35 cents.

The New Era. Strong. 75 cents.

IV.

Ecce Homo. \$1.00.

Frederick Robertson's Life and Letters. \$2.00.

Epic of Saul. Wilkinson. \$2.00.

Saul. Robert Browning. 25 cents.

The Life of Paul. Stalker. 60 cents.

V.

Gates into the Psalm Country. M. R. Vincent. \$1.00.

The Unseen Friend. Lucy Larcom. \$1.00.

The Vision of Sir Launfal. Lowell. 15 cents.

The Epistle. Browning. 25 cents.

Belief in God. Schurman. \$1.25.

The Higher Criticism and the Monuments. Sayce. \$3.00.

VI.

Imago Christi. Stalker. \$1.50.

Sermons for the New Life. Bushnell. \$1.25.

The Ascent of Man. Drummond. \$1.00.

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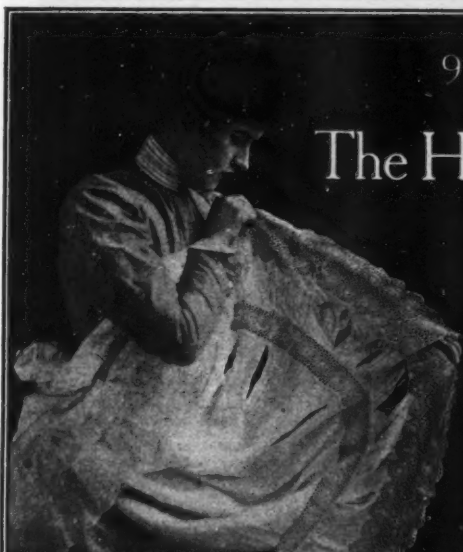
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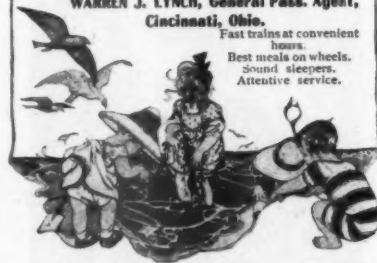
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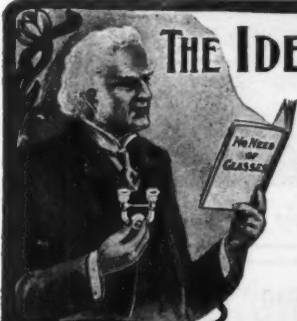
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